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and of the
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Population Fund**

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**UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, 1993**

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
I. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FUND'S FINANCIAL SITUATION	
A. Income and expenditure	2
B. Programme expenditures	3
C. Administrative and Programme Support Services (APSS) budget expenditures	4
D. Status of reserves	4
II. UNFPA TRUST FUNDS	4
ANNEX (containing tables 1 through 14)	6

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Introduction

1. The Executive Director presents in this report a summary of the financial situation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for 1993. The audited financial statements and financial report of the Executive Director for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 are contained in document A/49/5/Add.7. These were submitted to the Board of External Auditors on 29 April 1994 and transmitted by the Chairman of the Board to the President of the General Assembly in June 1994. Audited data for 1991 were extracted from document A/47/5/Add.7.

2. As disclosed in document A/49/5/Add.7, as of the date of the preparation of the 1992-1993 financial statements, not all executing agencies had provided audited accounts with regard to the status of funds allocated to them and expended in the execution of UNFPA projects. Should any changes be subsequently reported in the audited accounts of any of the executing agencies, they will be reported by the Executive Director to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board at its regular session in September 1995.

3. A summary highlighting information on financial trends for the past 10 years is provided in tables 12, 13 and 14 in the annex of this report. These data are provided as requested by the Governing Council at its thirty-second (1985) and thirty-fourth (1987) sessions.

I. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FUND'S FINANCIAL SITUATION

4. Table 1 shows the income and expenditure of the Fund for 1993 with a comparison to that of 1992. The balance sheet shown in table 2 provides the status of account balances as at 31 December 1992 and 31 December 1993.

A. Income and expenditure

5. Table 3 provides a summary of donor pledges and payments for 1993 as compared to 1991 and 1992. The table shows an outstanding balance of unpaid pledges for the three-year period of \$478,647 as at 31 December 1993. The cumulative outstanding balance of unpaid pledges for 1993 and prior years is \$812,595 (table 2).

6. Table 4 shows a comparison of income and expenditures for 1991, 1992 and 1993. Total income in 1993 amounted to \$219.6 million and total expenditures to \$203.5 million. This resulted in an excess of income over expenditure of \$16.1 million. Annual income includes voluntary contributions from Governments, plus investment income and miscellaneous income, but excludes contributions to trust funds. In accordance with UNFPA Financial Rule 116.1(a), income was recorded on an accrual basis. As required by Financial Rule 104.1, all pledges were recorded in United States dollars, converted at the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of the pledge and, if paid, converted at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the payment.

7. Total income in 1993 decreased by \$18.6 million or 7.8 per cent below the 1992 income of \$238.2 million and by \$4.4 million or 2.0 per cent below the 1991 income of \$224.0 million. Total contributions pledged by 101 Governments in 1993 reached

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\$216.6 million, a decrease of \$17.2 million in dollar terms or 7.4 per cent below the \$233.8 million pledged in 1992. Interest income amounted to \$3.9 million or 1.8 per cent of total income. Funds channeled through cost-sharing arrangements totalled \$0.3 million, while other miscellaneous income and adjustments, including revaluation of currencies and gains/losses on currency exchange, totalled minus \$1.2 million (see table 4).

B. Programme expenditures

8. As shown in table 4, total expenditures in 1993 were \$203.5 million, an increase of \$9.9 million or 5.1 per cent compared to 1992 expenditures and a decrease of \$25.6 million or 11.2 per cent compared to 1991 expenditures. In table 5, programme expenditures and administrative and programme support services (APSS) expenditures are compared for 1991, 1992 and 1993 as a percentage of total expenditures. Programme expenditures in 1993, which amounted to \$158.4 million, constituted 77.8 per cent of the total expenditures, compared to \$151.0 million or 78.0 per cent in 1992 and \$186.8 million or 81.5 per cent in 1991. Technical support services (TSS) and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs, including UNFPA support services expenditures, totalled \$24.1 million in 1993, or 11.8 per cent of total expenditure, compared to \$22.8 million or 11.8 per cent of total expenditure in 1992.

9. Prior to 1992, UNFPA reimbursed United Nations executing agencies for support costs at a rate of 13 per cent of the total project expenditure executed by the agency. Moreover, some of the costs of technical advisers covered under the Fund's new TSS arrangements, which took effect January 1992, were financed from intercountry projects. In 1993, as in 1992 and 1991, total AOS costs were composed of three elements: reimbursements to United Nations executing agencies for support costs; payment of overhead charges to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) executing UNFPA-financed projects; and reimbursements to UNFPA for support and procurement services provided to government-executed projects.

10. As shown in table 6, in 1993 the United Nations executing agencies, including the regional commissions, executed projects amounting to \$43.5 million compared to \$50.1 million in 1992 and \$91.4 million in 1991. Governments, with the assistance of UNFPA field offices, executed \$21.2 million in 1993, compared to \$27.5 million in 1992 and \$30.9 million in 1991. Expenditures for government-executed projects in 1993 did not include \$16.6 million of advances to Governments, which at year-end were held by Governments and not reported as expenditure (see also advances and accounts receivable in table 2). UNFPA-executed projects totalled \$49.9 million in 1993, compared to \$31.2 million in 1992 and \$29.5 million in 1991. Project expenditures for projects executed by NGOs, including intergovernmental institutions and other agencies, were \$19.7 million in 1993, compared to \$19.4 million in 1992 and \$20.0 million in 1991. Expenditures for NGO-executed projects in 1993 did not include \$6.1 million of outstanding advances held by NGOs at year-end (see table 2).

11. Table 6 also shows the percentage breakdown of project expenditures by executing agency for 1991, 1992 and 1993. Projects executed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and regional commissions amounted to \$43.5 million or 32.4 per cent of total project expenditures of \$134.3 million in 1993. Governments executed \$21.2 million or 15.8 per cent of project expenditures in 1993. NGOs, including intergovernmental

institutions and other agencies, executed \$19.7 million or 14.7 per cent of project expenditures in 1993. Table 7 shows 1993 expenditures by executing agency and by major expenditure component of the project budgets. Table 8 shows project expenditures by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993.

C. Administrative and programme support services (APSS) budget expenditures

12. The total APSS expenditure in 1993, comprising headquarters administrative and programme support costs and total field office costs, amounted to \$45.1 million or 22.2 per cent of total expenditures compared to \$42.6 million or 22.0 per cent of total expenditures in 1992 and \$42.3 million or 18.5 per cent of total expenditures in 1991. The APSS field office expenditure in 1993 totalled \$20.5 million. This compares to all field office costs of \$18.8 million in 1992 and \$18.7 million in 1991.

13. As requested in decision 93/28, paragraph 9, the annual financial review shows in table 9 relevant aspects of the implementation of the APSS budget in 1992-1993. During this biennium, UNFPA implemented a savings plan which reduced the APSS expenditure by \$17.5 million (gross), or 15.8 per cent, as compared to the approved appropriation. The savings were realized both at headquarters units and in the field offices. The savings were largely attributed to savings in personnel-related costs through, *inter-alia*, postponing recruitment of staff to the end of the biennium and reducing the use of consultants, overtime and temporary services. At headquarters and in the field, there were also significant savings in general operating expenses.

14. In light of the significant overall savings and in light of the Fund's policy to strengthen field operations, the Executive Director decided to enhance the Fund's office automation systems. The Fund thus augmented the budget for its management information system (MIS) in order to supply UNFPA field offices with modern computer equipment and to supply UNFPA headquarters with direct access to computer networks of the United Nations system.

D. Status of reserves

15. At its thirty-eighth session, the Governing Council in decision 91/36 decided that the level of the operational reserve should be set at 20 per cent of regular resources income for each year of the UNFPA work plan, and that the level of the reserve would be reviewed every other year. As a result, during 1993 UNFPA maintained a fully funded operational reserve at the level of \$48.0 million (table 2). A reserve for field office accommodation amounting to \$5.0 million was approved by the Governing Council for 1992-1993 (decision 91/36, para. 17). In accordance with this decision, \$2.5 million was transferred from general resources to this reserve in 1992 and \$2.5 million in 1993.

II. UNFPA TRUST FUNDS

16. Table 10 shows that in 1993 total income (contributions plus interest income) from donors for projects and activities under trust funds, including contributions for projects funded under multi-bilateral arrangements, was the equivalent of \$26.6 million, compared to \$43.1 million received in 1992 and \$8.2 million in 1991. As at 1 January 1993, the unexpended balance of the trust funds was \$11.0 million, which, when added to the total income received under funds-in-trust agreements in 1993, resulted in a total amount available

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for programming in 1993 of \$37.6 million. Total expenditures from trust funds were \$17.8 million in 1993 compared to \$39.8 million in 1992. The unexpended balance as at 31 December 1993 of \$19.7 million is available to finance trust fund activities in 1994. Table 11 shows programme expenditures from trust funds by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993. These figures include project costs and support costs paid by trust funds.

ANNEX

Table 1

Statement of income and expenditure for the biennium ended 31 December 1993
(US dollars)

1992		1993
Income		
Contributions from Governments and other contributors		
233,798,561	Pledges for current biennium	216,647,267
(218,687)	Additions and adjustments to pledges for prior bienniums (net)	(93,819)
(370,625)	Exchange adjustments on collection of contributions	447,877
233,209,249		217,001,325
0	Cost-sharing contributions	267,297
233,209,249		217,268,622
4,957,593	Miscellaneous income (net)	2,379,174
238,166,842	Total Income	219,647,796
Expenditure		
Programme expenditure		
128,185,872	Projects	134,327,595
14,498,207	Technical support services	17,432,794
5,834,433	Administrative and operational services	4,078,967
2,410,637	UNFPA support services	2,525,572
150,929,149	Subtotal	158,364,928
42,621,568	Administrative and programme support services expenditure (net)	45,096,253
193,550,717	Total expenditure	203,461,181
44,616,125	Surplus income/(expenditure)	16,186,615

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Table 2

Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1993
with comparative figures as at 31 December 1992
(US dollars)

1992		1993
Assets		
25,669	Cash	179,143
Investments		
64,856,606	General resources	75,746,149
2,500,000	Investments of the reserve for field accommodation	5,000,000
48,000,000	Investments of the operational reserve	48,000,000
	Cost-sharing	99,585
5,783,300	Trust funds	13,819,924
121,139,906	Subtotal	142,665,658
121,165,575	Total cash and investments	142,844,801
Advances and accounts receivable		
187,488	Non-convertible currencies pending United States dollar credit from UNDP	187,488
6,222,376	Operating funds provided by UNFPA to executing agencies	4,425,028
4,060,545	Operating funds provided by UNFPA to Governments	16,584,928
	Operating funds provided by UNFPA to NGOs including intergovernmental institutions and other agencies	6,077,675
4,401,237	Due from UNDP	
7,156,141	Accounts receivable and deferred charges	1,257,671
559,781	Accrued interest	1,102,436
610,699		
23,218,267		29,635,226
1,943,815	Pledges receivable from Governments for current and prior years	812,595
146,327,657	Total	173,292,622
Liabilities, reserves and unexpended resources		
Liabilities		
1,423,156	Accounts payable	1,897,577
3,695,290	Operating funds payable by UNFPA to executing agencies	5,003,788
46,162,384	Unliquidated obligations of executing agencies	57,379,545
10,999,552	Due to UNFPA trust funds	19,728,475
0	Junior Professional Officers programme	343,535
0	Due to UNDP	8,675,812
62,250,382		73,028,732
Reserves		
2,500,000	Reserve for field accommodation	5,000,000
48,000,000	Operational reserve	48,000,000
50,500,000		53,000,000
Unexpended resources		
0	Cost-sharing	99,585
33,577,275	General resources	47,164,305
33,577,275		47,263,890
146,327,657	Total	173,292,622

Table 3
Status of pledges and payments by donor Governments
Summary of 1993 pledges compared to 1992 and 1991
(as at 31 December 1993)

	1991			1992			1993		
	Pledges		Payments	Pledges		Payments	Pledges		Payments
	National Currency	\$US	\$US	National Currency	Per cent Change a/	\$US	National Currency	Per cent Change a/	\$US
Major Donors b/									
Australia (A\$)	1,330,000	1,188,963	1,188,963	1,700,000	28	1,285,370	2,000,000	18	1,360,544
Belgium (BF)	26,000,000	725,812	725,812	26,000,000	12	865,413	81,000,000	78	1,408,840
Canada (C\$)	13,400,000	11,806,397	11,806,397	13,800,000	1	10,987,742	11,800,000	(15)	9,082,500
Denmark (Dkr)	100,000,000	15,398,550	15,398,550	115,000,000	15	19,012,005	130,000,000	13	20,297,012
Finland (Fmk)	85,000,000	23,898,980	23,898,980	81,700,000	(4)	18,012,005	22,700,000	(72)	4,178,017
France (FF)	5,800,000	868,522	868,522	7,300,000	33	1,278,063	7,300,000	0	1,223,167
Germany (DM)	36,675,000	23,460,317	23,460,317	41,300,000	4	26,445,009	43,200,000	5	28,188,851
Italy (L)	2,000,000,000	1,987,302	1,987,302	4,000,000,000	100	2,877,698	3,000,000,000	(25)	1,868,156
Japan (Yen)	0	41,700,000	41,700,000	0	3	42,900,000	0	6	45,400,000
Netherlands (Fia)	50,180,000	28,593,230	28,593,230	80,180,000	0	28,598,075	51,800,000	3	28,323,107
Norway (Nkr)	3,000,000 c/	1,868,967	1,868,967	4,000,000 c/	0	2,312,139	173,000,000	4	24,785,408
Sweden (Skr)	30,000,000 c/	4,761,905	4,761,905	166,000,000	10	26,462,415	140,000,000	(3)	17,683,577
Switzerland (Sfr)	135,000,000	21,432,079	21,432,079	145,000,000	7	26,590,970	8,600,000	2	5,771,812
United Kingdom (£)	8,200,000	5,578,231	5,578,231	8,400,000	2	6,450,216	7,000,000	(22)	10,718,366
United States (US\$)	7,500,000	13,068,837	13,068,837	9,000,000	20	15,737,344	0	0	14,500,000
Subtotal		217,042,557	217,042,557			229,820,541			212,710,380
Other Donors d/									
Austria (S)	0	425,000	425,000	0	32	560,000	0	0	560,000
China (YRMB)	0	710,000	710,000	0	8	785,000	0	0	785,000
India (Rs)	6,000,000	235,294	235,294	7,200,000	20	240,000	7,200,000	0	230,769
Indonesia (Rp)	0	165,494	165,494	0	1	167,825	0	(2)	164,880
New Zealand (NZ\$)	350,000	204,855	204,855	400,000	14	215,820	400,000	0	214,380
Pakistan (Rs)	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	2	510,033
Spain (Pts)	37,000,000	320,849	320,849	50,000,000	35	479,442	49,500,000	(1)	387,039
Republic of Korea (W)	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	200	150,000
Russian Federation (R)	0	174,000	174,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		2,785,492	2,785,492			2,977,887			2,992,081
Remaining Donors e/		593,263	513,333			957,591			944,806
Grand Total		220,421,312	220,341,382			233,758,019			216,647,267

- a/ All percentage changes are based on the currency of the pledge.
b/ Major donors as defined here comprise Governments that have pledged, in 1993, the equivalent of US\$ 1 million or more.
c/ Supplementary contributions.
d/ Other donors include eight countries in 1991, seven countries in 1992 and eight countries in 1993 contributing pledges of US\$ 100,000 and over.
e/ Remaining donors include 79 in 1991, 87 in 1992 and 78 in 1993.

Table 4

Comparison of income and expenditures for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(Millions of US dollars)

	1991 (\$)	Change (%) 1991-92	1992 (\$)	Change (%) 1992-93	1993 (\$)
Income ^{a/}					
Voluntary contributions	220.7	5.9	233.8	(7.4)	216.6
Interest Income	3.7		3.1		3.9
Other income	<u>(0.4)</u>		<u>1.3</u>		<u>(0.9)</u> ^{b/}
Total Income	<u>224.0</u>	6.3	<u>238.2</u>	(7.8)	<u>219.6</u>
Expenditure					
Programmes (includes TSS and AOS costs) ^{c/}	186.8	(19.2)	151.0	4.9	158.4
APSS budget	<u>42.3</u>	0.7	<u>42.6</u>	5.9	<u>45.1</u>
Total Expenditure	<u>229.1</u>	(15.5)	<u>193.6</u>	5.1	<u>203.5</u>
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(5.1)</u>		<u>44.6</u>	(63.9)	<u>16.1</u>

^{a/} This includes regular resources only. In addition, UNFPA received contributions for multi-bilateral-funded projects, special procurement services and other trust funds as shown in table 10.

^{b/} Net of a cost-sharing contribution of \$267,297 received from the Government of Botswana in 1993.

^{c/} Under the new successor support-cost arrangements, starting in 1992, all technical support services (TSS) costs and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs are included under programme expenditures for the 1992-1993 biennium. TSS expenditures were \$14.5 million in 1992 and \$17.4 million in 1993 and total AOS, including UNFPA support services expenditures, were \$8.3 million in 1992 and \$6.6 million in 1993.

Table 5

Comparison of programme expenditures and APSS budget expenditures
for 1991, 1992 and 1993 as a percentage of total expenditure
(Millions of US dollars)

	1991 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure	1992 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure	1993 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure
Programme expenditures						
Projects						
United Nations agency- executed projects ^{a/}	91.4		50.1		43.5	
Government-executed projects ^{b/}	30.9		27.5		21.2	
UNFPA-executed projects ^{c/}	29.5		31.2		49.9	
NGO-executed projects ^{d/}	<u>20.0</u>		<u>19.4</u>		<u>19.7</u>	
Total project costs	171.8	75.0	128.2	66.2	134.3	66.0
Agency support costs	15.0	6.5	---		---	
TSS and AOS costs ^{e/}	---		<u>22.8</u>	11.8	<u>24.1</u>	11.8
Total programme expenditures	186.8	81.5	151.0	78.0	158.4	77.8
APSS budget expenditures	42.3	18.5	42.6	22.0	45.1	22.2
Total UNFPA expenditures	<u>229.1</u>	100.0	<u>193.6</u>	100.0	<u>203.5</u>	100.0

^{a/} Includes projects executed by United Nations regional commissions.

^{b/} The government-executed project expenditure does not include \$6.9 million of advances in 1991, \$4.1 million of advances in 1992, and \$16.6 million of advances in 1993, which were reported as balances receivable in operating funds with Governments at year-end.

^{c/} Includes UNFPA procurement assistance in respect of government projects amounting to \$13.4 million in 1991, \$21.8 million in 1992, and \$29.4 million in 1993.

^{d/} Includes expenditures of projects executed by intergovernmental institutions and other agencies executing UNFPA-financed projects under UNFPA Financial Regulation 8.6. Due to changes in accounting practices effective 1 January 1991, NGO-executed expenditure does not include \$2.3 million of advances in 1991, \$4.4 million of advances in 1992, and \$6.1 million of advances in 1993.

^{e/} Under the new successor support-cost arrangements, starting in 1992, all technical support services (TSS) costs and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs were included under programme expenditures for the 1992-1993 biennium (Governing Council decision 91/37, para. 10). TSS expenditures were \$14.5 million in 1992 and \$17.4 million in 1993 and total AOS expenditures, including UNFPA support services expenditures, were \$8.3 million in 1992 and \$6.6 million in 1993.

Table 6

Project expenditures by executing agency for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(Millions of US dollars)

	1991 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure	1992 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure	1993 (\$)	Percentage of total expenditure
United Nations	24.7		14.0		11.9	
ECA	4.6		1.3		0.6	
ECE	0.6		0.6		0.7	
ECLAC	2.9		2.2		1.3	
ESCAP	2.2		1.2		1.0	
ESCWA	0.8		0.0		0.1	
FAO	7.9		1.7		4.0	
IBRD ^{a/}	0.1		0.1		0.1	
ILO	12.1		6.1		5.1	
UNEP	0.1		---		---	
UNESCO	11.1		6.7		5.3	
UNICEF	2.5		2.2		1.5	
UNRWA	---		0.1		0.2	
WHO	19.7		12.8		10.3	
UNDP-OPS ^{b/}	<u>2.1</u>		<u>1.1</u>		<u>1.4</u>	
Subtotal	91.4	53.2	50.1	39.1	43.5	32.4
Governments ^{c/}	30.9	18.0	27.5	21.5	21.2	15.8
UNFPA ^{d/}	29.5	17.2	31.2	24.3	49.9	37.1
NGOs ^{e/}	20.0	11.6	19.4	15.1	19.7	14.7
TOTAL	<u>171.8</u>	100.0	128.2	100.0	<u>134.3</u>	100.0

^{a/} International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

^{b/} UNDP - Office for Project Services

^{c/} The government-executed project expenditure does not include \$6.9 million of advances in 1991, \$4.1 million of advances in 1992, and \$16.6 million of advances in 1993, which were reported as balances receivable in operating funds with Governments at year-end.

^{d/} Includes UNFPA procurement assistance in respect of government projects amounting to \$13.4 million in 1991, \$21.8 million in 1992, and \$29.4 million in 1993.

^{e/} This category also includes inter-governmental institutions and other agencies. Due to changes in accounting practices effective 1 January 1991, NGO-executed expenditure does not include \$2.3 million of advances in 1991, \$4.4 million of advances in 1992, and \$6.1 million of advances in 1993.

Table 7
1993 expenditure by United Nations agencies, Governments, intergovernmental
institutions and other agencies including non-governmental organizations
(US dollars)

	Personnel services	Sub- contracts	Training (fellowships)	Equipment and supplies	Miscellaneous expenditures	Total project expenditures	Technical support services	Administrative and operational services	UNFPA support costs	Total programme expenditure
UNITED NATIONS	6,451,453	478,853	2,260,682	1,894,957	746,258	11,871,208	1,084,799	840,908	0	13,796,913
ECA	841,240	0	0	(1,288)	11,708	851,660	1,458,749	84,715	0	2,194,124
ECE	483,323	808	160,157	16,701	14,853	675,840	0	0	0	675,840
ECLAC	1,004,611	0	180,842	35,519	37,007	1,268,079	66,283	95,171	0	1,432,533
ESCAP	618,845	195,929	100,857	20,492	66,385	1,005,508	595,365	130,716	0	1,731,586
ESCWA	35,819	0	33,487	0	15,960	85,276	105,107	27,441	0	221,824
FAO	772,632	1,985,830	842,808	581,163	75,009	3,957,270	1,088,602	292,883	0	5,318,755
IBRD	100,878	0	0	0	0	100,878	0	0	0	100,878
ILO	2,772,043	312,777	1,025,773	526,583	470,281	5,107,457	3,183,219	367,381	0	8,638,057
UNESCO	2,410,291	488,234	1,720,829	308,099	403,920	5,331,473	2,306,666	332,417	0	7,973,556
UNICEF	328,162	0	423,878	775,637	0	1,527,677	0	91,661	0	1,619,338
UNIDO	27,864	0	0	0	180	28,164	0	2,112	0	30,276
UNRWA	115,317	0	26,322	54,906	521	198,016	0	18,733	0	217,749
WHO	2,752,242	4,080,124	2,247,189	850,166	430,810	10,380,631	2,326,175	463,635	0	13,090,441
UNDP - OPS	121,848	571,358	501,463	150,908	18,959	1,384,768	110,000	99,537	0	1,574,303
UN Agencies Total	18,636,688	8,113,843	9,275,295	5,213,923	2,294,952	43,534,801	12,293,905	2,787,310	0	58,818,078
GOVERNMENTS	3,722,515	3,470,810	6,164,527	5,231,487	2,854,298	21,142,37	0	0	1,058,162	22,190,519
UNFPA	8,950,877	4,280,595	3,687,260	32,025,403	908,868	49,941,001 a/	4,902,314	0	1,469,390	56,312,705
NGOs b/	5,873,084	3,107,872	4,908,351	3,705,574	2,115,305	19,708,156	236,515	1,291,637	0	21,296,328
TOTAL	37,183,134	18,973,220	24,633,433	46,176,387	7,961,421	134,327,598	17,432,794	4,078,987	2,525,572	159,394,628

a/ Includes UNFPA procurement assistance in respect of government projects amounting to \$29.4 million.

b/ This category includes intergovernmental institutions and other agencies.

Table 8

Project expenditures by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

a/

COUNTRY	1991	1992	1993
<u>Africa region (sub-Saharan)</u>			
Angola (P)	1,023,421	833,215	858,224
Benin (P)	1,217,547	792,313	605,452
Botswana	925,655	588,985	476,135 b/
Burkina Faso (P)	1,211,724	922,849	779,083
Burundi (P)	1,121,954	1,129,408	825,751
Cape Verde	605,083	356,992	362,886
Central African Republic (P)	686,715	921,378	852,716
Chad (P)	642,862	967,612	953,836
Comoros (P)	765,378	563,535	384,260
Congo	570,019	318,032	213,246
Cote d'Ivoire	477,815	412,452	832,937
Equatorial Guinea	435,412	626,887	272,649
Eritrea	0	0	180,393
Ethiopia (P)	1,737,231	1,509,148	2,753,423
Gabon	517,327	342,637	256,322
Gambia (P)	674,949	806,642	354,240
Ghana (P)	1,454,129	1,303,162	1,035,662
Guinea (P)	981,228	627,862	676,889
Guinea-Bissau (P)	908,899	626,245	22,249
Kenya (P)	1,773,614	1,329,400	829,120
Lesotho (P)	703,836	604,579	779,090
Liberia (P)	119,204	80,364	17,480
Madagascar (P)	917,285	752,809	934,193
Malawi (P)	1,478,921	974,175	1,135,255
Mali (P)	832,609	905,244	854,928
Mauritania (P)	882,712	419,190	642,005
Mauritius	242,280	179,230	196,364
Mozambique (P)	816,117	1,010,136	1,437,139
Namibia	351,892	130,245	338,862
Niger (P)	1,193,848	720,991	1,094,911
Nigeria (P)	3,300,316	1,013,134	869,503
Republic of Cameroon	679,656	333,455	684,627
Rwanda (P)	1,639,576	608,507	716,802
Sao Tome and Principe (P)	555,354	380,319	59,778
Senegal (P)	1,413,146	1,170,598	1,234,498
Seychelles	35,494	108,734	176,651
Sierra Leone (P)	353,979	476,066	341,899
Swaziland	613,033	246,614	248,896
Togo (P)	411,328	557,178	119,473
Uganda (P)	3,197,253	2,598,956	2,114,725
United Republic of Tanzania (P)	3,105,567	2,595,704	2,964,404
Zaire (P)	813,978	267,299	12,475
Zambia (P)	424,690	666,946	586,766
Zimbabwe (P)	1,374,025	1,149,013	1,532,325
Country projects total	43,187,061	33,028,240	32,620,122
Regional projects total (RAF)	11,842,087	4,139,589	3,931,904
Africa (sub-Saharan) regional grand total	55,029,148	37,167,829	36,552,026

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992).

a/ Under the new successor support-cost arrangements, starting in 1992, all technical support services (TSS) costs and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs, including UNFPA support services expenditures, are included under programme expenditures for the 1992-1993 biennium.

b/ Includes cost sharing of \$156,012.

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Table 8 (continued)

Project expenditures by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

COUNTRY	1991	1992	1993
<u>Arab States</u>			
Algeria	308,285	903,897	592,456
Bahrain	66,222	(1,597)	(7,462)
Djibouti	157,899	26,036	60,714
Egypt (P)	1,186,294	1,197,251	575,987
Iraq	(23,321)	192	954
Jordan	848,634	372,511	464,617
Lebanon	8,650	5,167	7,311
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,454	4,275	7,376
Morocco	1,347,345	1,227,359	2,706,132
Oman	65,407	95,199	183,982
Qatar	(2,000)	1,280	0
Somalia (P)	(3,619)	6,419	19,425
Sudan (P)	1,128,600	550,078	2,215,002
Syrian Arab Republic	1,040,869	1,194,843	1,626,216
Tunisia	817,955	1,044,097	1,111,344
Yemen (P) *	1,719,771	854,558	761,032
Country projects total	8,689,445	7,481,565	10,325,086
Regional project total (RMI)	2,886,381	232,602	843,749
Arab States regional total	11,575,826	7,714,167	11,168,835
<u>Europe</u>			
Albania	387,964	884,548	262,352
Bulgaria	101,136	35,590	66,162
Cyprus	8,704	27,608	27,023
Hungary	354,353	250,231	(9,548)
Georgia, Republic of	0	0	289,400
Poland	44,674	10,673	6,003
Portugal	236,970	148,709	42,567
Romania	420,311	211,155	198,838
Russian Federation	0	0	3,618
Turkey	794,514	692,415	577,034
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	118,267	27,079	15,396
Country projects total	2,466,893	2,288,008	1,478,845
Regional projects total	1,061,850	731,625	765,909
Europe regional total	3,528,743	3,019,633	2,244,754
 Arab States and Europe regional grand total	 15,104,569	 10,733,800	 13,413,589

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992).

* On 22 May 1990 Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State. Since that date they have been represented as one member with the name "Yemen"

Table 8 (continued)

Project expenditures by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

COUNTRY	1991	1992	1993
<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>			
Afghanistan (P)	274,257	199,795	185,402
Bangladesh (P)	2,473,756	2,586,699	3,157,232
Bhutan (P)	181,279	313,258	183,764
Cambodia (P)	0	1,055	19,985
Central Independent States	0	0	4,774
China (P)	13,560,440	10,405,923	10,319,366
Cook Islands	37,573	85,021	103,532
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (P)	1,297,823	752,240	954,958
Federated States of Micronesia	45,662	321,508	228,258
Fiji	158,456	368,339	253,013
India (P)	11,217,312	10,289,442	7,006,269
Indonesia (P)	3,618,022	3,637,706	2,131,601
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,057,112	160,860	1,961,097
Kazakhstan	0	0	599,908
Kiribati	11,666	184,072	110,128
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	350,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic (P)	153,934	131,630	152,176
Malaysia	426,109	436,976	59,799
Maldives (P)	226,765	207,617	274,267
Marshall Islands	101,501	33,610	167,845
Mongolia	335,335	604,750	812,825
Myanmar (P)	236,843	121,560	484,051
Nepal (P)	3,144,616	2,090,347	2,251,275
Pacific subregion *	0	476,685	153,134
Pakistan (P)	894,400	1,637,281	853,978
Papua New Guinea	270,973	140,421	171,636
Philippines (P)	3,274,266	4,864,985	6,570,440
Republic of Korea	388,058	85,815	63,017
Samoa	183,534	217,382	96,462
Solomon Islands (P)	124,686	134,493	191,133
Sri Lanka (P)	772,890	745,999	701,200
Tajikistan	0	0	243,150
Territory of Hong Kong	203,648	0	0
Thailand	444,249	473,619	185,799
Tokelau	0	37,919	34,204
Tonga	147,718	37,078	145,827
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	31,720	39,050	95,263
Turkmenistan	0	0	240,000
Tuvalu	94,524	84,887	42,857
Uzbekistan:	0	0	599,031
Vanuatu	124,177	180,647	104,539
Viet Nam (P)	3,527,715	4,684,553	3,749,999
Country and territory projects total	49,041,039	46,773,222	46,013,194
Regional projects total	7,772,705	2,747,312	3,139,310
Asia and the Pacific regional grand total	56,813,744	49,520,534	49,152,504

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992).

* Subregional projects involving the following islands: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

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Table 8 (continued)

Project expenditures by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

COUNTRY	1991	1992	1993
<u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>			
Anguilla	1,048	0	29
Antigua and Barbuda	62,095	23,613	766
Argentina	8,789	10,178	6,001
Barbados	8,329	69,259	1,945
Belize	7,400	(1,397)	43,227
Bolivia (P)	776,355	910,899	1,161,711
Brazil	1,719,691	1,339,468	938,384
British Virgin Islands	6,340	7,300	960
Caribbean subregion *	0	556,445	123,855
Chile	212,824	179,312	115,821
Colombia	799,442	508,930	576,356
Costa Rica	217,597	164,662	267,750
Cuba	513,697	582,356	1,040,109
Dominica	51,733	(387)	6,306
Dominican Republic (P)	378,891	733,570	288,312
Ecuador	511,878	554,174	662,154
El Salvador	528,763	657,022	667,711
Grenada	90,356	14,884	2,803
Guatemala	304,591	941,133	504,231
Guyana	45,336	48,941	23,265
Haiti (P)	704,584	276,849	713,129
Honduras (P)	695,578	810,939	886,074
Jamaica	179,188	167,656	215,429
Mexico	1,826,960	2,917,862	2,504,870
Montserrat	1,232	0	0
Nicaragua (P)	810,681	528,520	562,961
Panama	240,201	272,076	314,357
Paraguay	480,132	454,438	207,998
Peru	779,681	683,102	1,587,421
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	3,300	(1,177)
Saint Lucia	16,132	15,740	18,730
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	69,095	3,906	22,007
Suriname	17,881	16,654	11,522
Trinidad and Tobago	45,180	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,332	15,744	(1,923)
Uruguay	95,146	97,791	57,728
Venezuela	54,496	9,350	31,611
Country projects total	12,262,654	13,574,289	13,562,433
Regional projects total (RILA)	4,999,008	1,821,381	1,801,737
Latin America and the Caribbean regional grand total	17,261,662	15,395,670	15,364,170
Global projects total	4,278	0	0
Interregional projects total	27,564,567	15,416,247	19,845,306
Global and Interregional grand total	27,568,845	15,416,247	19,845,306
Grand total	171,777,968	128,234,080	134,327,595

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992).

* Subregional projects involving the following countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

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Table 9
Administrative and Programme Support Services Budget
Comparison of Appropriations and Expenditures
for 1992-1993 with 1990-1991

(Thousands of US Dollars)

Description	1990-1991				1992-1993			
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Savings	%	Appropriation	Expenditure	Savings	%
Salaries and wages	60,310.0	57,350.2	2,959.8	4.9%	75,933.7	64,747.7	11,186.0	14.7%
Training	1,360.7	1,123.6	237.1	17.4%	1,494.4	1,420.5	73.9	4.9%
Travel on official business	2,957.2	2,875.8	81.4	2.8%	3,839.3	2,661.4	1,177.9	30.7%
Rental and maintenance of premises	8,923.0	8,578.1	344.9	3.9%	10,041.5	8,985.4	1,056.1	10.5%
Other general expenses	11,775.3	12,096.3	(323.0)	-2.7%	14,264.5	10,802.4	3,462.1	24.3%
Reimbursements to UN/UNDP a/	4,131.0	4,008.1	122.9	3.0%	5,037.4	4,548.5	488.9	9.7%
Gross total	89,457.2	86,034.1	3,423.1	3.8%	110,610.8	93,185.9	17,424.9	15.8%
Less: Credits b/	4,500.0	6,011.6	(1,511.6)		6,500.0	5,448.1	1,052.0	
Net total	84,957.2	80,022.5	4,934.7	5.8%	104,110.8	87,717.8	16,392.9	15.7%

a/ Includes contributions to cover field visits of the Governing Council Standing Committee for Programme Matters.

b/ Includes credits earned from support charges assessed by UNFPA to government-executed projects and from fees charged to projects for procurement activities, as well as income derived from support costs charged to trust funds for the execution of projects administered by UNFPA.

Table 10

Trust Funds: Income and expenditures of UNFPA
for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Total income			
Unexpended balance as at 1 January	<u>10,927,477</u>	<u>7,597,031</u>	<u>10,969,552</u>
Income received (including interest)			
- Multi-bi projects	8,878,467	12,677,054	15,610,094
- Procurement services ^{a/}	0	30,102,031 ^{b/}	9,689,946
- Other trust funds	61,115	430,299	2,106,739
- Transfers and adjustments	<u>(721,420)</u>	<u>(59,441)</u>	<u>(806,179)</u>
Subtotal	<u>8,218,162</u>	<u>43,149,943</u>	<u>26,600,600</u>
Total	19,145,639	50,746,974	37,570,152
Total expenditure			
Multi-bi projects ^{c/}	11,267,712	10,068,670	9,351,692
Procurement services	0	28,084,135	7,219,467
Other trust funds	34,072	26,577	758,530
Support costs paid to UNFPA	<u>246,824</u>	<u>1,598,040</u>	<u>511,988</u>
Total	<u>11,548,608</u>	<u>39,777,422</u>	<u>17,841,677</u>
Unexpended balance as at 31 December	<u>7,597,031</u>	<u>10,969,552</u>	<u>19,728,475</u>

^{a/} In 1992, consists of contraceptive procurement services to the Government of Bangladesh comprising \$13.4 million from the World Bank and \$16.7 million from Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) of the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1993, consists of \$5.7 million from the World Bank and \$2.6 million from the Asian Development Bank for Bangladesh and \$0.9 million from the United Kingdom for Ghana.

^{b/} Includes adjustment of \$1,347,876 to 1991 balance for procurement.

^{c/} Comprises project expenditures and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs paid to United Nations executing agencies, amounting to \$352,742 in 1992 and \$147,589 in 1993. Agency support costs paid to United Nations executing agencies amounted to \$633,008 in 1991.

Table 11

Programme expenditures from trust funds by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

Country	1991	1992	1993
<u>Africa region (sub-Saharan)</u>			
Angola	0	0	117,180
Benin (P)	0	516,564	48,627
Burkina Faso (P)	210,917	168,658	119,108
Burundi	0	0	348,910
Cape Verde	0	71,705	19,889
Cote d'Ivoire	0	117,302	0
Gambia	0	0	600,521
Guinea Bissau	0	0	413,665
Ghana	0	307,838	808,147
Kenya (P)	1,077,783	235,470	89,775
Mozambique (P)	0	0	115,603
Namibia	932,580	973,924	626,731
Niger (P)	43,945	0	0
Nigeria (P)	740	22,312	1,225,481
Rwanda (P)	1,945,757	781,976	335,362
Uganda (P)	(102,614)	182,274	57,750
United Republic of Tanzania (P)	138,236	95,251	6,999
Zambia (P)	683,025	257,556	229,915
Country trust funds total	4,930,369	3,740,920	5,163,843
Regional trust funds total	1,035,861	308,095	(37,741)
Africa (sub-Saharan) regional grand total	5,966,230	4,049,015	5,126,102
<u>Arab States and Europe</u>			
Oman	0	44,216	10,829
Sudan (P)	(6,328)	31,778	(5,797)
Syrian Arab Republic	51,536	135,513	219,446
Tunisia	235,596	(10,992)	0
Yemen	0	24,661	2,658
Country trust fund total	280,806	225,176	227,138
Regional trust fund total	223,435	584,248	346,627
Arab States and Europe regional grand total	504,241	809,424	573,965

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992)

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Table 11 (continued)

Programme expenditures from trust funds by country for 1991, 1992 and 1993
(US dollars)

Country	1991	1992	1993
<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>			
Bangladesh (P)	1,585,801	29,987,349	7,007,902
India (P)	0	25,288	1,033,179
Maldives (P)	0	8,242	57
Nepal (P)	551,044	(51,945)	44,906
Pakistan (P)	595,628	943,436	227,686
Papua New Guinea	0	20,843	41,124
Philippines (P)	0	5,250	0
Sri Lanka (P)	0	0	84,788
Thailand	22,879	84,448	277,519
Viet Nam (P)	0	109,438	574,733
Country trust funds total	2,756,252	31,112,345	9,291,894
Regional trust funds total	0	0	11,399
Asia and the Pacific regional grand total	2,756,252	31,112,345	9,303,293
<u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>			
Bolivia (P)	281,807	184,102	184,567
Jamaica	0	89,387	20,921
Nicaragua (P)	1,054,824	894,363	105,535
Country trust funds total	1,336,631	1,167,852	311,023
Regional trust funds total	353,472	53,288	8,437
Latin America and the Caribbean regional grand total	1,690,103	1,221,170	319,460
<u>Interregional trust funds total</u>	631,782	2,585,468	2,518,857
Subtotal	631,782	2,585,468	2,518,857
Grand total *	11,548,608	30,777,422	17,841,877

(P) Priority countries (effective 1 January 1992)

* Includes agency support costs paid to United Nations executing agencies amounting to \$633,008 in 1991, and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs of \$352,742 in 1992 and \$147,588 in 1993. Support costs paid to UNFPA totalled \$248,824 in 1991, \$1,596,040 in 1992 and \$511,988 in 1993.

Table 12

Historical financial summary
Regular resources income, expenditures and reserves for 1983-1993
(Millions of US dollars)

Year	Total new regular resources ^{a/}	Total expenditures	Addition to reserves	Resource surplus/ (deficit)	Unspent programme resources at year-end ^{b/}	Reserves	Total unspent resources
1983	134.7	122.6	2	10.1	19.2	23.0	42.2
1984	138.6	137.2	3	(1.7)	17.5	26.0	43.5
1985	142.9	148.9	4	(10.0)	7.6	30.0	37.6
1986	140.0	132.1	-	7.9	15.5	30.0	45.5
1987	156.1	140.5	7	8.6	24.1	37.0	61.1
1988	178.0	167.3	3	7.8	31.9	40.0	71.9
1989	185.2	203.6	5	(23.3)	8.5	45.0	53.5
1990	212.4	221.3	-	(8.9)	(0.4)	45.0	44.6
1991	224.0	229.1	-	(5.1)	(5.5)	45.0	39.5
1992	238.2	193.6	5.5	44.6	33.6	50.5	84.1
1993	219.6	203.5	2.5	16.2	47.3	53.0	100.3

^{a/} Total regular resources include income from contributions, interest and other miscellaneous income.

^{b/} Year-end regular resources include both unallocated funds and unspent allocations adjusted for surplus or deficit in resources and transfers to the operational reserve.

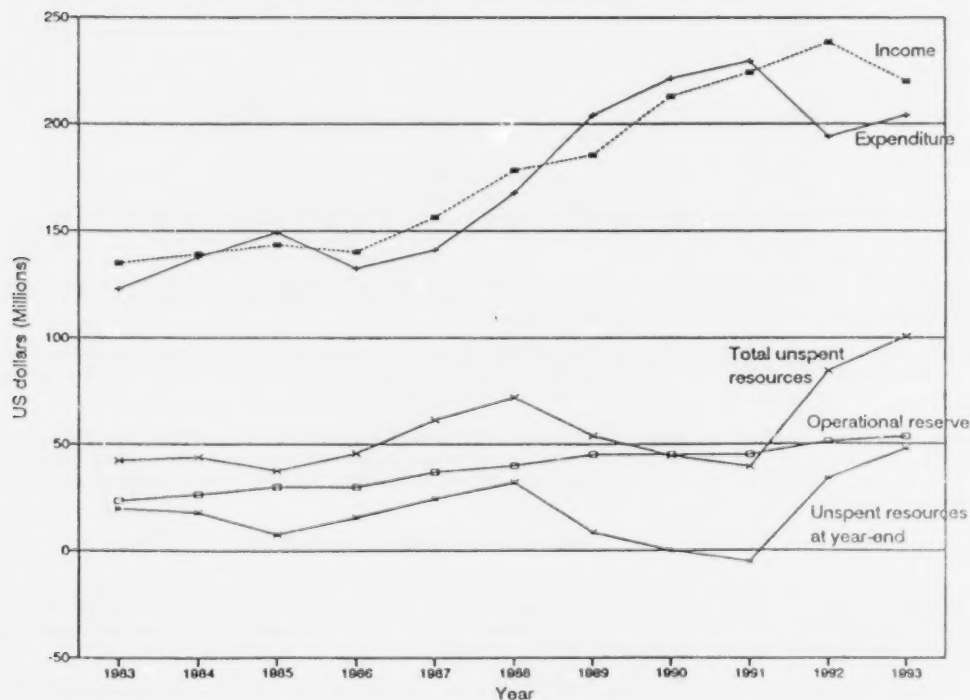
Figure 1. Income and expenditure trends, 1983-1993, and status of reserves

Table 13a. Administrative expenditures, support costs and programme expenditures, 1983-1993
(Millions of US dollars)

Year	Project Expenditures ^{a/}	Agency Support Costs			Administrative and programme support costs		Total
		UN	UNFPA ^{b/}	NGOs ^{c/}	Headquarters	Field Offices ^{d/}	
1983	99.6	5.9	-	-	11.7	4.5	121.7
1984	113.3	5.5	-	-	11.8	4.7	135.3
1985	122.4	7.6	-	0.2	12.7	4.6	147.5
1986	101.6	6.8	1.7	0.2	15.9	5.9	132.1
1987	107.0	7.3	1.4	0.4	18.8	5.6	140.5
1988	129.8	8.4	1.7	0.6	17.0	9.7	167.2
1989	157.4	10.9	2.0	1.1	20.5	11.6	203.5
1990	168.9	10.9	2.4	1.3	22.2	15.6	221.3
1991	171.8	11.1	2.2	1.7	23.6	18.7	229.1
1992 ^{e/}	128.2	17.5	4.3	1.0	23.8	18.8	193.6
1993 ^{e/}	134.3	15.1	7.4	1.5	24.6	20.5	203.5

Table 13b. Total administrative and programme support expenditures as a percentage of total income and total expenditure, 1983-1993
(Millions of US dollars)

Year	Total income	Total expenditures	APSS Total ^{d/}	APSS as a percentage of total income	APSS as a percentage of total expenditures
1983	134.7	122.6	15.6	11.6	12.7
1984	138.6	137.2	16.5	11.9	12.0
1985	142.9	148.9	17.3	12.1	11.6
1986	140.0	132.1	21.8	15.6	16.5
1987	156.1	140.5	24.4	15.6	17.4
1988	178.0	167.3	26.7	15.0	16.0
1989	185.2	203.6	32.1	17.3	15.8
1990	212.4	221.3	37.8	17.8	17.1
1991	224.0	229.1	42.3	18.9	18.5
1992	238.2	193.6	42.6	17.9	22.0
1993	219.6	203.5	45.1	20.5	22.2

Source: UNFPA year-end Audited Financial Statements for 1983 to 1993. Official Records of the General Assembly: Thirty-seventh Session to Forty-seventh Session, Supplements No. 5G(A/37/5/Add.7 to A/49/5/Add.7).

- ^{a/} Includes expenditures of programme support units in the field, overhead charges to government-executed projects and programme support costs paid to non-governmental organizations in 1985 and prior years, but excludes field office expenditures which in 1985 and prior years were financed from project funds and are shown separately for comparison purposes.
- ^{b/} Comprises support costs to UNFPA for procurement services in respect of government projects and overhead charges assessed by UNFPA to government-executed projects (costs which in 1985 and previous years were included under programme expenditures). Beginning with the biennium 1986-1987, these support cost credits have been applied to the APSS budget as approved by the Governing Council in decision 86/35, paragraph 10.
- ^{c/} In 1992, \$1.0 million was paid to NGOs in respect of administrative and operational services (AOS).
- ^{d/} In 1985 and prior years, all field office costs were included in programme expenditures. Beginning with the APSS biennial budget for 1986-1987, the APSS expenditure is net of the credits reported in footnote b above. In 1986 and 1987 the salary costs of UNFPA international field office staff were included in the APSS budget and all the other costs of the UNFPA field offices were reported under programme expenditures. Since January 1988 all field office costs are included in the APSS budget.
- ^{e/} The new successor support-cost arrangements began in 1992. A breakdown of technical support services (TSS) costs and administrative and operational services (AOS) costs for United Nations agencies, UNFPA and NGOs, including intergovernmental institutions and other agencies, is contained in table 7.

Table 14
Income and expenditures under UNFPA trust funds, 1983 - 1993
(US dollars)

Year	Total income (contributions plus interest)	Programme a/ expenditures	Support costs paid to UNFPA b/	Total Expenditure
1983	6,667,597	5,540,752	97,876	5,638,628
1984	4,909,782	6,469,096	132,245	6,601,341
1985	6,435,022	6,456,069	141,635	6,597,704
1986	4,057,360	4,054,360	60,958	4,115,318
1987	4,772,801	3,373,110	123,034	3,496,144
1988	11,796,813	5,923,658	177,354	6,101,012
1989	7,260,176	6,079,006	146,202	6,225,208
1990	11,772,673	11,132,210	151,338	11,283,548
1991	8,218,261	11,301,784	246,824	11,548,608
1992	43,149,943	38,179,382	1,598,040	39,777,422
1993	26,600,630	17,329,689	511,988	17,841,677

Source: UNFPA year-end Audited Financial Statements for 1983 to 1993.
Official Records of the General Assembly: Thirty-seventh Session to Forty-seventh Session, Supplements No. 5G(A/37/5/Add.7 to A/49/5/Add.7).

a/ Includes administrative and operational services (AOS) costs paid to United Nations executing agencies of \$352,742 in 1992 and \$147,568 in 1993.

b/ Includes income derived from support costs charged to trust funds for the execution of projects administered by UNFPA.



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UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Audit Reports

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction	2
I United Nations executing agency audit reports: Summary of observations and corrective action taken by the agencies	2
II The Board of Auditors' recommendations to be taken up by the Fifth Committee of the forty-ninth General Assembly	3

Introduction

1. In accordance with Governing Council decision 93/28, paragraph 5, adopted at its fortieth session, the Executive Director wishes to bring to the attention of the Executive Board "a summary of the significant observations of the external auditors of the United Nations Population Fund executing agencies, together with corrective action taken by the agencies" (see section I below). As in previous years, the Executive Director also wishes to take this opportunity to inform Board members of the actions taken, and comments made, in response to the Board of Auditors' report for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 (see section II).

I. United Nations executing agency audit reports: Summary of observations and corrective action taken by the agencies

2. Based on the audit opinions of external auditors in respect of funds advanced to United Nations specialized agencies by UNFPA, the United Nations Board of Auditors issued an unqualified opinion indicating that the financial status of funds submitted by the specialized agencies presented fairly the financial position and results of the projects funded by UNFPA for the biennial period ended 31 December 1993; that the status-of-funds reports prepared by the specialized agencies were in accordance with stated accounting policies, which had been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial period; and that the financial transactions conducted were in accordance with the agencies' Financial Regulations and the relevant resolutions adopted by their legislative or governing bodies.

3. The United Nations Board of Auditors audits and issues audit opinions on the financial statements of UNFPA as well as of the United Nations regional commissions and the other United Nations funds and programmes that execute projects funded by UNFPA. The Board therefore does not issue a separate audit opinion for each of these organizations on the programme expenditures and programme support costs funded by UNFPA. However, the United Nations Board of Auditors does not audit the financial statements of the United Nations specialized agencies. These agencies therefore have to submit to UNFPA the audit opinions of their external auditors in respect of the funds advanced to them by UNFPA.

4. In accordance with UNFPA Financial Regulation 17.1, the summary statements of status of funds allocated to United Nations specialized agencies in 1993 are also being submitted to this session of the Executive Board in the Fund's annual financial review (see tables 6 and 7, document DP/1994/53).

5. With regard to expenditures of projects executed by governments and non-governmental organizations, totaling \$27.1 million or 12.5 per cent of the total programme expenditure, the Board of Auditors restricted its audit opinion to exclude these expenditures due to the absence of audit certificates at the date of finalization of the financial statements of UNFPA for the 1992-1993 biennium.

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II. The Board of Auditors' recommendations
to be taken up by the Fifth Committee of the
forty-ninth General Assembly

6. This section of the report contains the comments of the Executive Director concerning the recommendations made in the Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors on the United Nations Population Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 (Supplement No. 5G-A/49/5/Add. 7), and details of steps taken to implement those recommendations. The Annex to document A/49/5/Add.7 summarizes the follow-up action taken in respect of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors for the 1990-1991 biennium. These were reviewed by the Board in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/211.

Auditors' recommendations

Administration's response

Advances to executing agencies

(a) All executing agency disbursement reports received before the closure of the accounts should be reflected in the correct year of account (para. 32).

Measures are being taken to ensure that, in future, all disbursement reports are recorded in the accounting period to which they relate.

(b) UNFPA should ensure that disbursement reports from executing agencies are returned promptly to UNFPA and that the funds advanced to executing agencies are in accordance with their cash requirements (para. 33).

UNFPA is intensifying its efforts to ensure that disbursement reports are returned promptly to UNFPA. In addition, it has strengthened its mechanism for monitoring expenditures and for training project and field office staff.

Trust funds

(c) In future, interest accrued on trust funds should be credited to the trust fund in the year it is earned (para. 46).

UNFPA agrees with this recommendation and has changed its policy accordingly.

Programme and project management

(d) Future programme review and strategy development (PRSD) exercises should include a full evaluation of past programme performance (para. 54).

UNFPA agrees that future PRSD exercises need to be strengthened to include a full evaluation of past programme performance. The PRSD guidelines, including the issue of a more complete evaluation of past programme performance and the implication for future programme activities, are being carefully reviewed and revised by an internal task force in light of the increased levels of authority delegated to the field offices, which took effect from December 1993.

(e) With regard to continuing problems with project design and formulation, greater effort should be devoted to training, particularly for field staff (para. 73).

UNFPA concurs with the recommendation concerning the need for training of field staff in order to overcome shortcomings in project design and has initiated appropriate training activities accordingly. The Fund has examined the entire project cycle and has summarized, in a single document, all existing UNFPA policies and procedures that pertain to the country programming cycle. The document is designed to provide guidance in the proper application of existing guidelines.

(f) Project appraisal procedures should be applied more vigorously at all levels (para. 73).

The Fund agrees that project appraisal procedures need to be applied more vigorously at all levels. As part of the overall review of the programme cycle referred to in the paragraph above, UNFPA is streamlining and strengthening procedures concerning project appraisal. In keeping with the increased decentralized authority to the field offices, UNFPA has instituted a number of new requirements, including a field-level Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), which is to function in the field in the same manner as the Project Review Committee (PRC) operates at headquarters, i.e., to review, appraise and recommend for approval project proposals.

(g) During project planning, more attention should be paid to assessing the capabilities of executing agencies (para. 77).

UNFPA is developing guidelines to assess the capabilities of national institutions to execute UNFPA-supported projects. In response to views expressed at the first annual session of the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board in June 1994, the Executive Director indicated that UNFPA would undertake in 1996 an evaluation of its experience with executing agencies.

(h) Project documents should include a statement of the requirements expected of executing agencies. UNFPA should monitor performance against these statements (para. 80).

UNFPA is currently preparing new sectoral programme guidelines which will require that project documents include a statement of the requirements expected of executing agencies and a work plan to ensure that each component of the project is monitored on a month-by-month basis.

Procurement of goods and services

(i) The policy of providing brand-name products on request should be reviewed, in the light of the significant potential savings arising from the substitution of equivalent generic products (para. 92).

The Fund has drafted guidelines to address this issue.

(j) UNFPA should take full advantage of the benefits accruing from a coordinated procurement activity (para. 94).

UNFPA works closely with cooperating agencies in order to coordinate the procurement of contraceptives. As a result, UNFPA has built up considerable expertise in the procurement of contraceptives on a competitive basis and is now one of the largest single procurers of contraceptives worldwide. UNFPA will continue its efforts to maximize the benefits of the coordinated procurement of contraceptives, including those to strengthen the Fund's capacity in this regard.

Management information technology

(k) All future information technology should be subject to a cost-benefit analysis (para. 109).

Where appropriate and practical, UNFPA will conduct cost-benefit analyses, to the extent possible, before it commences office-automation projects.

Conclusion

7. The Executive Director trusts that the above explanations have adequately addressed the issues of major concern raised by the United Nations Board of Auditors in its audit reports to the General Assembly on UNFPA.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	3
II. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND RELATED MATTERS	4
III. FUTURE OF UNDP	8
IV. MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES	11
V. LOCATION OF UNDP/UNFPA HEADQUARTERS	17
VI. UNFPA: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND PROGRAMME- LEVEL ACTIVITIES	17
VII. UNFPA: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS	27
VIII. UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES	32
IX. OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	32
X. OTHER MATTERS	35
XI. OVERVIEW OF DECISIONS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION	35

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DECISIONS ADOPTED	
<u>Title</u>	
94/11 Matters relating to the programming cycles: South Africa	16
94/12 Office for Project Services	33
94/13 Role of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s	8
94/14 Future of UNDP	11
94/15 1994 <u>Human Development Report</u>	5
94/16 Mid-term review of the fifth programming cycle	12
94/17 Issues relating to the sixth programming cycle	15
94/18 Overview of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session 1994	35
94/19 Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s	26
94/20 Work plan for 1995-1998 and request for programme expenditure authority	25
94/21 Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund	21
94/22 United Nations joint and co-sponsored programme on HIV/AIDS	21
94/23 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199	21
94/24 Documentation	4
94/25 Assistance to Rwanda	31

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. On 6 June 1994, the Executive Board adopted the following agenda for its annual session 1994, as contained in document DP/1994/L.3:

- Item 1: Organizational matters
- Item 2: Annual report of the Administrator and related matters
- Item 3: Future of UNDP
- Item 4: Matters relating to the programming cycles
- Item 5: Location of UNDP/UNFPA headquarters
- Item 6: UNFPA: Annual report of the Executive Director and programme-level activities
- Item 7: UNFPA: Country programmes and related matters
- Item 8: United Nations technical cooperation activities
- Item 9: Office for Project Services
- Item 10: Other matters

2. The Executive Board decided not to consider item 5 above and to postpone, the consideration of item 8 to its third regular session in October 1994. The Executive Board also decided to include a request from the Government of South Africa to be given recipient status under item 4. With these changes, the Board agreed to the work plan as contained in document DP/1994/L.3.

3. On 9 June 1994, the Executive Board approved the report on the second regular session, held in New York from 10-13 May 1994, with the comments received (DP/1994/9 and Corr.1).

4. On 13 June 1994, the Executive Board agreed on the work plan for the UNFPA segment with the changes suggested, including the decision of the Board taken on 9 June 1994 to postpone its consideration of the field visit reports to the third regular session. The Board agreed that future field visit reports should be considered only at regular sessions.

5. The Executive Board agreed to decide on the dates for future sessions at its third regular session 1994 on the basis of the following tentative schedule:

Regular session: 10-13 January 1995

Regular session: 24-26 April 1995

Annual session: 5-16 June 1995

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Regular session: 25-29 September 1995.

6. At the conclusion of the session, the Executive Board approved the draft report on the annual session 1994 with the comments received (DP/1994/L.4 and Add.1-16).

Documentation

7. In response to the request received from one delegation at the second regular session, the secretariat made available information on the distribution of Executive Board documentation in electronic form.

8. Two delegations expressed deep concern that the item on United Nations technical cooperation activities, which was of great importance to developing countries, could not be examined because the documentation was not available.

9. The Executive Board discussed the issue of the timeliness of documentation. One representative suggested that Board documents should not be distributed until available in all languages unless conference services had not been able to produce documents in all languages within the five- and three-week rules established by the Board at its current session.

10. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/24. Documentation

The Executive Board

1. Decides that, pending the establishment of and without prejudice to the contents of the new rules of procedure, when reports to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board have not been submitted to the United Nations Office of Conference Services for translation into all official languages seven weeks (nine weeks in the case of country programmes) before the start of the session in which they are to be discussed, the relevant agenda items will be postponed until the next session of the Board unless the Board takes a decision at any stage to retain an item on the agenda on an exceptional basis.

16 June 1994

II. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND RELATED MATTERS

A. Annual report of the Administrator

11. The annual report of the Administrator (DP/1994/10 and Add.1-5 and DP/1994/Add.2/Corr.2) served as background information for the discussion of agenda items 3 and 4. It was therefore considered that a separate debate on the report was not needed.

12. One delegation noted the difficulties in reconciling the statistical information contained in the summary with that contained in the detailed

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listings of document DP/1994/10/Add.3. In this connection, the delegation queried the appropriateness of combining data on intergovernmental organizations with data concerning individual countries.

13. In response to questions raised, the secretariat noted that while experience with the programme approach remained limited, a number of tools and initiatives had been developed in the course of 1993 that would facilitate its application in most programming initiatives. It was also noted that the illustrated UNDP annual report would continue to be published as in previous years.

14. The Executive Board took note of the annual report of the Administrator (DP/1994/10 and Add.1-5) as presented.

15. A number of delegations, under various agenda items, expressed reservations about the 1994 Human Development Report, cautioning UNDP not to exceed its mandate in the economic and social spheres. One representative expressed concern about the increasing importance being attached to the Human Development Report, which had no legislative mandate from the Executive Board. Another suggested that, to minimize the controversy surrounding the reports, UNDP might want to consider a joint pre-publication review of each report by Member States and the editorial team. The Administrator said that he would take all comments into consideration and in the future ensure a more systematic peer review process in the preparation of the report.

16. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/15. 1994 Human Development Report

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the observations of a number of delegations at the 1994 annual session with regard to the 1994 Human Development Report;

2. Welcomes the Administrator's intention to improve the process of consultation with Member States and other relevant international bodies to refine the methodologies used in the report with a view towards improving its quality and accuracy without compromising its editorial independence;

3. Takes note of the Administrator's intention to report back to the Board on this issue at its annual session 1995.

10 June 1994

B. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199

17. In introducing the report contained in document DP/1994/22, the Director of the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation (BPPE) noted that General Assembly resolution 47/199 applied to the operational activities of the United Nations development system as a whole. Consequently, UNDP approached its implementation as a collective endeavour, involving the programme countries as well as the United Nations development system. A more comprehensive report would be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its June 1994 session, in line with paragraph 54 of the resolution.

18. Some delegations expressed concern about the slow pace of implementing the resolution throughout the United Nations development system as a whole, an issue which would be raised at the next session of the Economic and Social Council.

19. Note was taken of the increased use of the modality of national execution although UNDP was cautioned against substituting the Office for Project Services (OPS) for national execution in nationally executed projects. One delegation requested an evaluation of UNDP experience with national execution to date.

20. Representatives suggested that decentralization and delegation of authority to the country offices be accompanied by appropriate management and accountability control mechanisms. A brief paper describing the "Ten point decentralization" package developed by UNDP was also requested.

21. While conceding the importance of the country strategy notes, a few delegations emphasized that the notes must not be imposed on recipient countries.

22. Under this agenda item, delegations referred to the 1994 Human Development Report. Their comments are contained in section II.A of the present report.

23. In response to questions raised, the Secretariat noted that the vast majority of resident coordinators were committed to implementing resolution 47/199 in their countries of service.

24. It was also explained that the country strategy note was being undertaken only in countries that so desired, as specified by the resolution. Examples of country strategy notes prepared so far would be made available to the Executive Board at its third regular session. Similarly, a brief report on the "Ten point decentralization" package would also be made available at that time.

25. The Executive Board took note of the report of the Administrator (DP/1994/22), as presented.

C. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

26. In introducing the report contained in document DP/1994/11, the Director, BPPE, mentioned that special efforts had been made during the previous year to strengthen collaboration agreements with a number of important partners,

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including United Nations agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), other sectors of civil society and indigenous groups. Measures had been taken to strengthen UNDP capacities in a number of areas, including the strengthening of the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol units, the training of UNDP personnel, and the recruitment of 41 sustainable development National Officers. Efforts were under way to strengthen the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order that UNDP might play an important support role in the implementation of the Convention on Desertification currently under negotiation. Furthermore, new initiatives were planned in the areas of sustainable development strategies, trade and environment, and environmental economics.

27. Many delegations commented and expressed their thanks for the special presentation on Capacity 21. While reiterating their support for Capacity 21, they requested that in his next report, the Administrator should present details on the impact that Capacity 21 was having in supporting changes in decision-making at the national level and in mobilizing additional resources.

28. Many representatives felt that more emphasis needed to be placed in making national programmes fully participatory, including a greater role by NGOs and women groups. There was also a call to UNDP to ensure that the target of 40 per cent for least developed countries be fully met in the near future.

29. Regarding the Environmental Management Guidelines, several delegations expressed their support for UNDP efforts to incorporate good environmental management practices and commented on their high expectations on the role of the sustainable development National Officers.

30. Representatives pointed out the important role to be played by UNDP in the implementation and management of the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol as well as in the area of drought and desertification control.

31. The Executive Board took note of the report contained in document DP/1994/11 as presented.

D. Role of UNDP in the implementation of the United Nations
New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

32. In introducing document DP/1994/12, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa highlighted two areas of activity of UNDP in Africa: aid coordination and support to governance initiatives. UNDP assistance in the area of governance was restricted to the provision of technical cooperation to build the necessary institutional infrastructure strictly in accordance with country priorities and upon the request of the Government.

33. Representatives commended the support UNDP was giving to African development efforts and welcomed the ongoing mid-term reviews of the National Long-term Perspective Studies and the African Capacity-Building Foundation. They expressed interest in receiving the related reports at the third regular session 1994 of the Executive Board.

34. Some delegations called on UNDP to focus its activities to achieve greater impact. One representative strongly encouraged UNDP to undertake an in-depth study of the main programmes, especially the national technical cooperation assessment and programmes (NATCAP) exercise and to consider reporting to the Executive Board on a limited number of activities at each session rather than reviewing all of its activities each year.

35. Some representatives referred to the declining levels of resources available for African programmes and called for efforts to address the situation.

36. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/13. Role of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator contained in document DP/1994/12;

2. Encourages the Administrator, African countries and the international community to continue to support the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

3. Also encourages the United Nations Development Programme to continue to participate in dialogue on resolving Africa's debt problems;

4. Requests the Administrator to report annually to the Executive Board on the role of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

2 June 1994

III. FUTURE OF UNDP

37. The Administrator introduced the item, stating that the first annual session of the Executive Board constituted a watershed in the governance of UNDP, which had already led to a far more intimate consultative relationship between the Members and UNDP. He explained that his official statement was contained in document DP/1994/39, entitled "Initiatives for change". The Administrator reaffirmed the underlying principles of UNDP: universality, neutrality and non-conditionality, and the grant nature of its assistance. He stated that UNDP looked forward to working with all of its programme countries on the basis of their national priorities. The five reasons for change were as follows: a changing world; critique of official development assistance (ODA); a changing United Nations following the end of the Cold War; assessments of UNDP that pointed out the lack of clear mission and focus; and changes in financial

resources, with a declining share of ODA and with increasing needs for emergency humanitarian and peace-keeping purposes.

38. What the Administrator sought in the "Initiatives for change" paper was to forge several emerging concepts and issues into a clearer mission and focus for the organization. The focus was built on the framework of sustainable human development, which had been developed in response to national priorities, and constituted an attempt to address the most crucial issues facing countries in their development. It was based on the frameworks established by the General Assembly and the Governing Council and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

39. The Administrator underlined that the concept of sustainable human development was in no way inconsistent with the sovereign right of countries to determine their own priorities nor did it imply the establishment of any form of conditionality. Rather, the establishment of focus areas allowed UNDP to serve better, with greater effectiveness, areas determined by Governments themselves as being of highest priority and urgency. This mission had been outlined at the February 1994 Board session of the Executive Board. The initiative for change contained a series of measures that the Administrator was proposing to strengthen UNDP and its ability to serve programme countries. His aim was to propose measures that built on the guidance which the Board had given him in the past.

40. The Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Development Support and Management Services (DDSMS) addressed the Executive Board. DDSMS greatly welcomed the priorities for UNDP action, as expressed in the "Initiatives for change" paper. He shared with the Administrator the importance of collaboration between UNDP and DDSMS, as both entities were undergoing restructuring. DDSMS was developing closer links, he explained, citing the joint task force on strengthened substantive support to UNDP.

41. Delegations expressed their broad support for and appreciation of the Administrator's initiative. His ideas were innovative and forward-looking, some delegations stated, and based on solid convictions. Most congratulated the Administrator for the progress in defining the future of UNDP and for his explanation of the organization's goals and thematic priorities. The intellectual effort applied to examination of the future of UNDP was commendable. It clearly fulfilled the programme of action promised to the Executive Board by the Administrator at its first regular session. Several delegations noted that sustainable human development was completely in line with their own national objectives. Many called it an excellent set of initiatives and underlined their general agreement with the goals and patterns of action specified. Some delegations said it could be an important input to the implementation of the Secretary-General's Agenda for development. The concept of sustainable human development was generally welcomed by speakers, with some requesting further clarification on how it would be put into practice. Several speakers asked for a clear definition of focus and a time-frame for implementation. The need for reference to national priorities was also emphasized. A few delegations noted that the sustainable human development paradigm could not be applied uniformly to all countries.

42. Regarding the areas of focus and patterns of UNDP action contained in the Administrator's report, some delegations cautioned that UNDP should not become involved in political issues and human rights questions and underlined the need for respect of State sovereignty regarding governance. The four areas outlined were broad and several delegations expressed the need for a clear programme. The focus could be complemented with the country strategy note, one delegation noted. With regard to the special initiatives mentioned in the Administrator's report, while some delegations asked if UNDP had a comparative advantage in the area of food security, one representative suggested that food security could even be a fifth focus objective. In reassuring delegations regarding the issues raised, the Administrator re-emphasized the neutrality and non-conditionality of UNDP assistance.

43. Several delegations stated that UNDP must spend carefully during the current period of limited resources, with one delegation specifying the need to invest better in human capital. One delegation suggested a more flexible allocation of resources than that currently used in the indicative planning figure (IPF) system.

44. There was widespread support for the task forces established with United Nations system development partners. It was asked that UNDP deepen its partnerships with other United Nations agencies and other entities and emphasize a rational division of labour. Several delegations enunciated strong support for the role of UNDP in coordination at the country level and asked for the strengthening of the Resident Coordinator function. Some delegations stated that sustainable human development provided the right framework for strengthened aid coordination. Several underlined the importance of General Assembly resolution 47/199 as a tool for coordination. Institutional changes included in the Administrator's report were generally supported. One delegation requested UNDP to provide a new organizational chart and corporate plan based on the changes.

45. Under this agenda item, delegations referred to the 1994 Human Development Report. Their comments are contained in section II.A of the present report.

46. The Administrator responded to questions from delegations throughout the discussion. He emphasized that the goals and objectives of UNDP would continue to be developed and shared with the Executive Board.

47. One representative proposed that the Administrator should be encouraged to undertake the necessary adjustments of various units, such as the Division for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, as part of the organizational restructuring to enhance the ability of UNDP to fulfil its mission.

48. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/14. Future of UNDP

The Executive Board

1. Commends the Administrator on his report entitled "Initiatives for change" (DP/1994/39), and welcomes the initiatives proposed therein;
2. Supports the global framework for the United Nations Development Programme set out in the report and agrees that the overall mission of UNDP should be to assist programme countries in their endeavour to realize sustainable human development, in line with their national development programmes and priorities;
3. Encourages the Administrator to continue his efforts to focus the programme of UNDP by operationalizing the three goals and four priority areas outlined in the report, taking into account the views expressed at the 1994 annual session and the ongoing discussions on the successor arrangements to the fifth programming cycle;
4. Emphasizes that national development priorities shall be the primary determinant of UNDP-supported programmes, which must remain country-driven;
5. Takes note of the organizational restructuring proposed by the Administrator to enhance the ability of UNDP to fulfil its mission, and encourages the Administrator to undertake the necessary adjustments to this end;
6. Requests the Administrator to report back to the Executive Board at the 1995 annual session on his progress in moving the agenda of UNDP forward as outlined in paragraph 3 of the present decision.

10 June 1994

IV. MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

A. Fifth programming cycle

49. The Administrator introduced the report on this item (DP/1994/18). He stated that the purpose of the mid-term review of the fifth programming cycle was to seek the authority of the Executive Board to adjust existing programming levels in line with the current resource outlook, as well as to take actions to support the initiatives for change and the transition to the next programming period. He briefly highlighted the proposals for the consideration of the Board as summarized in paragraph 31 of document DP/1994/18.

50. There was broad support for the Administrator's proposals. Many delegations, however, regretted the decline in resources that had necessitated the reduction of IPFs and Special Programme Resources (SPR) by 30 per cent from the originally established levels. Several delegations called special attention to the disruptive impact those reductions would have on both planned and ongoing programmes. There was general agreement that more predictability was required in resource mobilization and planning, an issue that could be considered in the

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context of the discussions of the next programming period. In that regard, some delegations questioned whether it was realistic to use a 4 per cent growth rate in voluntary contributions for 1995 and 1996.

51. Delegations noted the importance of the SPR during the first half of the fifth cycle and its positive contributions towards promoting the six areas of concentration stipulated in Governing Council decision 90/34. There was consensus that the additional programming flexibility requested by the Administrator to redeploy remaining resources within each SPR category was both acceptable and necessary, especially in view of the limited amount of unprogrammed SPR resources remaining in the fifth cycle.

52. There was also general support for the borrowing arrangements proposed by the Administrator. One delegation suggested that resources be shifted from inactive country programmes to other country programmes, as a move away from the entitlement concept that had emerged over time. Several other delegations indicated that those countries unable to spend their full IPFs during the fifth cycle should continue to have access to those resources in future years.

53. The transfer of unutilized resources from TSS-2 to TSS-1 and the establishment of a technical support facility for the smaller technical agencies were supported by several delegations. Other delegations, while generally supporting those proposals, wondered whether it might be preferable to postpone their consideration to the October 1994 session of the Executive Board, when the subject of support costs was scheduled for review.

54. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/16. Mid-term review of the fifth programming cycle

The Executive Board

1. Notes the revised resource framework for the fifth cycle as set out in document DP/1994/18;

2. Approves the expenditure targets specified for indicative planning figures and Special Programme Resources as outlined in table 1 of document DP/1994/18;

3. Approves revised indicative planning figures for individual countries and programmes and Special Programme Resources as set out respectively in tables 2 and 3 of document DP/1994/18, at 70 per cent of originally established levels, while urging the Administrator to continue his endeavour to find resources to enable the restoration of indicative planning figures to the original levels and report back on the results of his efforts to the Board at its next regular session;

4. Authorizes the Administrator to redeploy resources within each Special Programme Resources programme category as set out in paragraph 16 of document DP/1994/18, excluding region-specific subprogrammes;

5. Approves borrowing arrangements as set out in paragraph 19 of document DP/1994/18;

6. Takes note of the proposals of the Administrator to redeploy resources within the revised earmarkings for support cost arrangements, described in section II D of document DP/1994/18, but defers consideration to the October session 1994 of the Board, when the subject of support cost arrangements is to be reviewed.

10 June 1994

B. Sixth programming cycle

55. The Director, Bureau for External Relations (BER), introduced document DP/1994/20, explaining that it was intended to facilitate discussion of issues related to successor arrangements to the current programming cycle, which were scheduled to be established in June 1995. At the conceptual stage, the paper did not present explicit options but rather sought direction on the principles that should guide future technical studies and consultations. It was suggested that discussion of the subject be divided into three clusters: programming objectives; financial mechanisms; and resource distribution.

56. Delegations expressed their appreciation for the comprehensive and useful document. Several delegations stated that comments at the current stage should be considered preliminary and that a process to continue consultations would have to be determined.

Programming objectives

57. Many speakers noted that programming objectives should be linked to the future role of UNDP, which had been discussed in the context of the "Initiatives for change" paper (DP/1994/39). A number of delegations reiterated that programming should be in line with national priorities, in recognition of the diversity of development needs.

58. Many delegations stated that the principles of universality, neutrality, multilateralism and the voluntary and grant nature of assistance should remain fundamental to the various elements of the UNDP programming framework.

Financing mechanisms

59. While many delegations recognized the problems and risks associated with the present system, several representatives pointed out that some of the deficiencies were not inherent to the machinery itself. Some delegations encouraged an exploration of alternative financing mechanisms, noting the relevance to that work of the General Assembly's upcoming deliberations relating to resolution 48/162.

60. Many delegations expressed strong concern about the decline in core contributions, which were essential for the main mission of UNDP, and requested the Administrator to intensify efforts to increase core resources.

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61. Noting the considerable increase in non-core funding, several delegations requested more information on core and non-core resource trends. Two delegations stated that the Executive Board should consider whether its decision on future programming should cover both core and non-core resources.

62. Many speakers commented on the duration of the programming cycle and ways of reducing its programmatic and financial risks. While some delegations suggested that the current five-year duration of the cycle should not be shortened, many representatives favoured exploring a reduced duration. Additionally, several delegations supported the concept of a rolling IPF system and requested that the matter be explored in detail. A few representatives suggested that options not involving a priori distribution of funds should also be examined.

Resource distribution

63. With respect to the distribution methodology, some delegations favoured an examination of alternative determinants. Several representatives suggested that the current methodology, based mainly on tested criteria, including population and per capita gross national product (GNP), should be continued and refined through a revision and possible expansion of the supplementary criteria and adjustment of various calculation weights.

64. On funding distribution, there was general agreement that lower-income countries should receive priority. A number of representatives highlighted the special needs of certain countries such as small island developing nations and economies in transition. Many delegations also recognized that modest IPFs can serve as a critical catalyst for additional resource mobilization.

65. The possibility of increasing SPR allocations received favourable reaction although many delegates emphasized that existing SPR programmes would require in-depth review and evaluation. There was also support for exploring increased allocations for regional and intercountry programmes, with a number of delegates noting the complementarity between national and international agendas. The Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization appealed for a share of resources to be reserved for science and technology and for increased regional allocations.

66. Several delegations supported the examination of the net contributor country (NCC) criteria, including alternative thresholds and the possibility of linking reimbursability of IPFs to mobilization of additional funding.

67. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/17. Issues relating to the sixth programming cycle

The Executive Board

1. Reaffirms the principles of eligibility of all recipient countries on the basis of the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations Development System, which are, inter alia, universality, neutrality, multilateralism, the voluntary and grant nature of assistance and the capacity to respond to the needs of all recipient countries in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

2. Notes that the debate on the future role of the United Nations Development Programme is closely linked with the process leading to a decision on the next programming period;

3. Considers document DP/1994/20 an important contribution to consultations on establishing the structure of the next programming period of the United Nations Development Programme, and notes that it identifies the following clusters of issues:

- (a) Programming objectives;
- (b) Resource distribution;
- (c) Financing mechanisms;

4. Decides to continue its consideration of these issues at its upcoming regular sessions, with a view to reaching a final decision on the next programming period at its 1995 annual session;

5. Requests the Administrator to outline a possible structure of further deliberations and to prepare further documentation for the third regular session of the Board, addressing in particular the following points:

- (a) The development of the Administrator's "Initiatives for change" as he intends to apply them to the next programming period;
- (b) Options for the revision of the indicative planning figure programming framework;
- (c) Options for the revision of resource distribution methodology, including:
 - (i) Eligibility criteria and graduation;
 - (ii) Supplementary criteria and weights.

10 June 1994

C. South Africa

68. Following the introduction of the note of the Administrator (DP/1994/38) transmitting a request from the Republic of South Africa to be given recipient status, the representative of South Africa presented the request to the Executive Board, emphasizing the efforts of his Government to redress the imbalances within the country and outlining the programme for the socio-economic and human development of South Africa. He expressed appreciation of UNDP support to date and looked forward to continued collaboration in future.

69. Speaking on behalf of their respective regions, the representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, Gambia, Norway and Pakistan all welcomed the request of the Republic of South Africa and supported the Administrator's recommendation contained in document DP/1994/38.

70. The Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa explained the administrative and budgetary arrangements for the setting up of a UNDP office in South Africa. She explained further that programme development in the country would be carried out in close cooperation with the Government, taking into account other development activities being undertaken in the country.

71. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/11. Matters relating to the programming cycles:
South Africa

The Executive Board

1. Welcomes the Republic of South Africa as recipient country in the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Decides to authorize the Administrator to allocate an indicative planning figure of \$10 million to the Republic of South Africa for the remaining period of the fifth cycle, as recommended in annex II of document DP/1994/38.

8 June 1994

V. LOCATION OF UNDP/UNFPA HEADQUARTERS

72. On 6 June 1994, the Executive Board decided not to consider this agenda item.

VI. UNFPA: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AND PROGRAMME-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

A. Annual report of the Executive Director

73. The Executive Director introduced the annual report of UNFPA for 1993 (document DP/1994/44). She noted selected financial and programme highlights provided on pages 2 to 4 of the report, including information on income levels for 1993, the projected resource situation for 1994, the percentage of allocations to priority countries, as well as pertinent aspects of the Fund's efforts to improve the quality of its programme activities and of its technical assistance. These included, among other things, the promotion of family planning within a broader context of reproductive health-care services and the empowerment of women in terms of reproductive rights and reproductive freedom.

74. Following a brief introduction of the business before the Council, the Executive Director presented some thoughts on UNFPA's future role, reflecting in particular on the Programme of Action that would likely emerge from the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) being held in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994. She said the draft document provided a number of important directions for UNFPA. The overarching goals of the Fund would remain the total and explicit integration of population considerations into all plans and strategies for sustainable development.

75. The single most important theme emerging from the ICPD process had been the importance of empowering women, both as an end in itself and as a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. Given the immensely important role that education played in empowering women, UNFPA would try to accelerate its advocacy to intensify efforts to educate girls. A significant outcome of the ICPD, with implications for UNFPA, would be a broader definition of sexual and reproductive health, the application of which the Fund would promote worldwide. She said that particular attention would be given to areas that had been neglected in the past, including reproductive-tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and infertility, among others.

76. Numerous delegations welcomed the new format of the Executive Director's annual report, in particular the more analytical approach, the use of lessons learned in support of the analysis, and the focus on vital thematic issues. A number of delegations appreciated the self-critical evaluation of important themes, noting that such objective analysis was a necessary first step to improving outcomes of projects and programmes. Several, however, recommended that future reports should have a more strategic focus and be output- or results-based. One delegation would have preferred a different style of report - one that provided more detail on the activities of the year, as well as a vision for the future and the personal views of the Executive Director.

Another thought the report would have been more useful had it analysed UNFPA's progress and performance during the year in delivering its key outputs.

77. Delegations strongly supported UNFPA's efforts to broaden the scope of its programme to encompass a more comprehensive approach to family planning as part of reproductive health care. They also welcomed efforts to make the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, an integral component of reproductive health. Many, however, wished to know more about how UNFPA was addressing the strategic and programmatic implications of this commitment. More specifically, several delegations inquired: (a) whether the Fund had developed indicators to assess the quality of reproductive health care; and (b) to what extent the Fund had been able to operationalize the concept of reproductive health care.

78. Numerous delegations focused on specific items covered in the report. Many welcomed the attention given to cost-recovery schemes and private-sector participation in family planning programmes. Several noted, however, that efforts in these areas appeared to be somewhat inconclusive. They therefore asked if UNFPA was committed to ensuring access to family planning services through private as well as public channels. Delegations endorsed UNFPA's continuing support for micro-enterprise projects, which sought to link family planning activities with efforts to enhance women's ability to earn income. One delegation noted, however, that the Fund should avoid entering areas where other organizations had a comparative advantage over UNFPA. Another asked how such projects would be integrated with information, education and communications activities.

79. Delegations generally valued UNFPA's support of, and participation in, efforts to establish and further develop a United Nations joint and co-sponsored programme on HIV/AIDS. Several stressed the importance of allocating more resources to HIV/AIDS prevention activities and of exchanging knowledge and information with one another. One delegation considered such a joint programme an extremely valuable tool in empowering Governments to address the multisectoral impact of HIV/AIDS and in improving donor coordination in partnership with those national efforts. The delegation therefore recommended that the Executive Board encourage UNFPA to continue its excellent record of cooperation in this area within the context of Board decision 94/6, which had been adopted at the Board's second regular session in May.

80. A number of delegations commented on the need for a strategic focus for UNFPA's activities and on its future directions, noting the importance of the forthcoming Cairo Conference as a benchmark that would give new impetus to global efforts to integrate population concerns into the development process. Several noted that it might be necessary to further focus UNFPA assistance on a selected number of countries and on specific sectors in order to avoid the dilution of efforts and the resulting reduction in the quality and impact of activities. Many stressed the importance of working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in particular with national NGOs.

81. One delegation observed that the current method of reporting on completed activities such as workshops and training was of limited use in assessing programme implementation. It therefore recommended identifying objectives at

the beginning of the year and assessing them at the end of the year. Another delegation, while supporting the priority country system, wondered why the priority countries in the Arab States region had not received a larger share of resources. It suggested that UNFPA should develop methods to concentrate resources on those countries most in need. A third delegation said that criteria should be developed to facilitate the orderly phasing out of support when the objectives of country programmes had been achieved.

82. Delegations fully endorsed UNFPA's efforts to empower women, stressing the need to pursue such activities in the context of national priorities and the cultural values and traditions of individual countries. Many remarked that it would be important for UNFPA to define its particular niche in this area. Several emphasized the importance of education as a key to the success of family planning programmes in developing countries, especially that of young girls and women.

83. Numerous delegations addressed the Fund's financial situation as well as its management of resources. Many noted with concern the 7.8 per cent drop in UNFPA's income from 1992 to 1993 and called upon the international donor community to increase its support for the Fund. A number of delegations also expressed concern over UNFPA's underexpenditure of resources during the year as well as over the increase in the percentage of the Fund's administrative and programme support services (APSS) budget in relation to income. Several delegates raised questions about how this ratio was calculated.

84. A number of delegations noted UNFPA's efforts to implement General Assembly resolution 47/199, in particular as regards such aspects as the harmonization of programming cycles, the programme approach, decentralization and national execution, and national capacity-building. With particular reference to decentralization and the efforts to extend total programme approval authority to 12 countries on a trial basis, one delegation expressed the hope that such a procedure would accelerate programme implementation. Two delegations, however, noting that the reporting on the status of implementation of resolution 47/199 was headquarters-centred, recommended that, in future, such reporting be broadened to include the field perspective.

85. The Executive Director thanked delegations for their generally positive comments on the annual report and sought the Board's guidance on how to improve it. In response to delegates' concerns about cost-recovery schemes and private-sector participation in programmes, she acknowledged that initial efforts had not been fully encouraging. None the less, UNFPA had undertaken a joint cost-recovery exercise with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and had contacted some national business councils with a view to setting up programmes to provide services in the industrial sector in developing countries. She assured delegations that although the task ahead was a difficult one UNFPA was committed to doing more work in this area.

86. The Executive Director welcomed the Executive Board's strong support for the Fund's more comprehensive approach to reproductive health care. She explained that the new approach had emanated from the experience of past years and that, while criteria were being developed to help measure the quality and effectiveness of services, the approach was still in the developmental stage.

The Executive Director said that UNFPA recognized the need to sharpen the focus of its activities, noting in this context that the concentration of the Fund's resources was part of the ongoing dialogue. She agreed that the Fund's financial assistance should be concentrated in those countries most in need, and she sought the Board's guidance in this area.

87. Concerning the question of setting Fund-wide objectives at the beginning of the year, the Executive Director indicated that the suggestion merited some consideration. She pointed out, however, that this would be a rather difficult task. There was also a need to discuss what types of criteria should be used. Commenting on the question of the allocation of resources to the Arab States region in the context of the priority-country system, the Executive Director pointed out that the system had been established as a way of concentrating UNFPA resources on a global rather than a regional basis. She expressed hope that in future discussions it would be possible to sharpen further the Fund's priority country system.

88. With regard to the need to phase out financial assistance when country programme objectives had been achieved, the Executive Director pointed out that a few countries had already reached this stage. She stressed in this regard, however, that such countries would continue to receive technical assistance, should they request it. She further noted that most of these countries were currently involved in South-South cooperation activities. The Executive Director expressed total agreement with the need to work with NGOs and noted that UNFPA continued to work with a wide variety of NGOs, both at the national and international level.

89. The Executive Director identified three main reasons for the Fund's underexpenditure during the year: the uncertainty of UNFPA's funding situation, in particular in view of the fluid nature of voluntary contributions and information from some donors that they might be forced by economic uncertainties to reduce funding levels; the suspension of UNFPA activities in a number of countries owing to civil unrest; and the realization of an \$8 million saving in the APSS budget. She stressed that the uncertainty over funding made it extremely difficult to ensure a steady utilization of resources throughout the year. As for the increase in the percentage of the APSS budget relative to income, the Executive Director noted that the administrative costs had been determined in the biennial budget and thus were essentially fixed costs that had been calculated relative to income assumptions for the period of the budget.

90. The Executive Board took note of the annual report (DP/1994/44) of the Executive Director as well as of the comments made at the session.

91. Under this agenda item, the Executive Board adopted the following three decisions:

94/21. Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund

The Executive Board

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that it allocate a plenary meeting during its forty-ninth session (1994) to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund;
2. Requests the Executive Director to make all necessary preparations for this commemoration.

16 June 1994

94/22. United Nations joint and co-sponsored programme on HIV/AIDS

The Executive Board

1. Supports participation of the United Nations Population Fund in the new United Nations joint and co-sponsored programme on HIV/AIDS in a manner as set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of its decision 94/6 of 10 May 1994;
2. Requests the Executive Director to transmit the present decision to the other co-sponsoring organizations as well as to the Economic and Social Council.

16 June 1994

94/23. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199

The Executive Board

Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to incorporate feedback from their field offices, including on problems encountered, in their reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199.

16 June 1994

B. Update on the review and assessment exercise

92. The Executive Director introduced the report on this item (DP/1994/48) as part of the report of the Executive Director for 1993 (DP/1994/44). She stated that the report had been prepared in response to Governing Council decision 93/27 A. She informed the Executive Board that the report was based on the review of the last 25 years of experience of the Fund. UNFPA planned to further revise the report taking into account the views of the Board as well as the

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decisions and agreements emanating from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and to present it to the Board in 1995.

93. Several delegations commented on the report. There was broad support on the main contents of the report. Several delegations appreciated the report as brief, objective, self-critical, and informative. The seven main issues highlighted by the report received full endorsement from many delegations. Some delegations, however, made several suggestions and sought clarifications on the future directions of the Fund with regard to the priority issues and aspects of the population and development programme UNFPA intended to support in the future. The Board noted the improvements that had taken place in the demographic situation in many developing countries during the period 1969-1994 and appreciated UNFPA's contribution in this regard. Some delegations emphasized the need to prioritize the substantive areas of support for UNFPA assistance taking into account countries' own needs and the comparative advantage of UNFPA.

94. Several delegations emphasized the need to give special attention to broad population policy issues, such as high and increasing levels of rural-to-urban migration, the special needs of adolescents and ageing populations, and size of the population, when formulating criteria for UNFPA assistance to countries. There was also broad support for the UNFPA programming process - the Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercise; the Fund's technical support services (TSS) arrangements, including the establishment of the Country Support Teams (CSTs); and decentralization to the field offices - all of which had contributed to effective programme planning and implementation.

95. Responding to questions and comments from the delegations, the Executive Director welcomed the positive comments on the report and appreciated the valuable suggestions made by the delegations. She reiterated the need for further review and discussion on the future directions of the Fund taking into account the recommendations of the Draft Programme of Action of the ICPD 1994 and decisions and agreements reached at Cairo. She particularly pointed out the need to address the issue of the sustainability of programmes in countries that had already achieved considerable successes in addressing the population and reproductive health needs of their countries. She further suggested that in such countries national financial resources had to be mobilized on a sustained basis with the international community providing only technical support. She agreed with delegations that criteria for UNFPA support to population programmes had to be revised in order to concentrate financial and technical support in those countries that needed such resources the most.

96. The Executive Director informed the Board that the seven issues identified in the report were neither exhaustive nor presented in any order of priority. There were other issues, such as support to women's reproductive health needs during emergencies, among others, that needed to be included in this list. She proposed that the revised report reflecting this discussion and the decisions and agreements reached at the Cairo Conference be presented to the Executive Board at its 1995 annual session.

97. The Executive Board took note of the report (DP/1994/48) of the Executive Director as well as comments made at the session.

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C. Periodic report on evaluation

98. The Deputy Executive Director (Programme) introduced the Executive Director's periodic report on evaluation (document DP/1994/46). He noted that the report summarized UNFPA efforts during the biennium 1992-1993 in relation to project evaluations, thematic evaluations, Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercises and feedback as well as use of evaluation results. The Fund's future plans in the area of evaluation were also indicated. He drew attention to the annex to the report, which outlined the findings of a review of the PRSD experience.

99. Many delegations welcomed the candour and substantive content of the report. There was a consensus that UNFPA should continue to emphasize evaluation of its programmes in order to provide inputs to sound management decisions. One delegation pointed out the importance of analysing programme achievements and outcome in this regard. Delegations strongly supported initiatives taken to strengthen the feedback, dissemination and use of evaluation results. In this connection, some delegations recommended wider dissemination so that evaluation findings could be accessible to the entire population community.

100. While expressing their appreciation of the candid findings of the review of the PRSD experience, some delegations were concerned with the problems identified and urged follow-up action to address them. Specifically, evaluation of programme performance and capacities of executing/implementing agencies should guide programme and strategy development. Two delegations referred to the importance of identifying successful projects and programmes as opposed to less successful ones. One delegation referred to the importance of quantitative analysis of evaluation findings. The Administration agreed with this and indicated that it would undertake an evaluation of its executing agencies in 1996.

101. The Executive Board took note of the report (DP/1994/46) of the Executive Director as well as of the comments made at the session.

D. Work plan and financial implementation of programmes

102. The Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) introduced the work plan for 1995-1998 and request for programme expenditure authority (document DP/1994/45) and the status of financial implementation of Governing Council-approved country programmes and projects (document DP/1994/49). He noted that while the income of UNFPA had been lower than that in 1992 he was confident that this decrease had been a one-time event. He mentioned in particular the fact that the United States Government had returned as a major donor of UNFPA and that the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) would likely have a positive impact on fund-raising - both of which justified the income assumptions used in the work plan. He noted that the work plan followed the traditional approach and did not foresee any major changes in the intended use of programme resources, as compared with the pattern of the recent past. With respect to the status of financial implementation of country programmes and projects, he observed that, as shown in the report, UNFPA

had allocated resources to country programmes largely as scheduled, with delays being caused mostly by political events in the respective recipient countries.

103. Delegations expressed broad support for both reports. However, they expressed concern about the large carry-forward of resources, which totalled some \$47 million at the end of 1993. Those speaking on the subject noted the need for sound managerial action to improve project implementation. In this regard, the Administration gave explanations on two issues: (a) the efforts made by UNFPA to improve project implementation qualitatively and quantitatively, as well as to improve project monitoring - both of which would help avoid some of the delays experienced in the past; and (b) the difficulties of matching income with expenditures for any year, given the fact that the income was known only when the year had already ended and that the expenditures of any given year were dependent upon allocations made already prior to the year in which the funds were spent. This latter problem was exacerbated by the considerable uncertainty of income levels that had prevailed when the allocations for 1992 and 1993 had been made. Despite these explanations, delegations stressed the importance of the Administration's developing new management measures to bring the serious problems of large carry-forwards of resources and slow programme implementation under control.

104. Delegations also expressed concern on the income assumptions for the years 1995-1998, which were based upon annual increases of 6 per cent, which some felt was overly optimistic. On the other hand, one delegation stated that, in view of the impetus to fund-raising expected from the ICPD, this estimate should actually be higher. Several delegations commented on the intended use of programme resources, *inter alia*, by suggesting increased proportions to Africa or reduced proportions to intercountry activities.

105. Several delegations commented on the fact that - in spite of savings on the administrative and programme support services (APSS) budget of \$17.5 million for the biennium 1992-1993 - the proportion of the APSS budget appeared too high, be it calculated as a percentage of income or as percentage of programme expenditures. Some felt that this was the result of income assumptions which in the past had been too high. The Administration replied in detail on the budgetary process, explaining why the APSS budget could not be expected to respond, to a significant extent, to fluctuations in income during the period of the biennial budget. Moreover, the Administration indicated that further budget reductions could possibly hinder programme implementation. At the same time, the Administration detailed the efforts that had been made to save \$17.5 million in the APSS budget in 1992 and 1993, out of the original total net appropriations of \$104 million.

106. During the discussion, one delegation proposed that the Executive Director report on possible steps to be taken by UNFPA to reduce further the APSS budget.

107. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/20. Work plan for 1995-1998 and request for programme expenditure authority

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the Executive Director's programme resource planning proposals as set out in paragraphs 7 to 15 of document DP/1994/45;
2. Approves the request for 1995 programme expenditure authority at a level equal to programmable resources for 1995, currently estimated at \$224 million;
3. Takes note of the following estimates of new programmable resources from regular resources for the 1996-1998 period: \$241.5 million for 1996; \$255.0 million for 1997; and \$270.5 million for 1998;
4. Also takes note of the following estimates of new programmable resources from multi-bilateral funding: \$15 million per year for the years 1995-1998.

16 June 1994

E. Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s

108. The Director of the Technical and Evaluation Division introduced the Executive Director's report on the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s (document DP/1994/47). He noted that the report was divided into two sections. The first section contained an update of the estimates of global contraceptive requirements, including condom requirements for HIV/AIDS prevention, for the period 1994 to 2005; the second section contained a progress report on the activities of the Global Initiative. He noted that the new estimates of contraceptive requirements were higher than previous estimates and drew attention to the fact that more detailed information on global requirements was available in the recently published UNFPA Technical Report No. 18. Finally, he briefly described the nine in-depth country studies that had already been completed, and the further three studies that were being planned.

109. Delegations welcomed the report and expressed their strong support and encouragement for the activities of the Global Initiative, endorsing its continuation in 1994 and 1995. A number of delegations expressed their desire to receive further information, in due course, on what concrete actions had been taken in countries in response to the recommendations of the in-depth country studies. There was also general support for the view that future estimates of contraceptive requirements should be based, to the extent possible, on unmet needs methodologies rather than on the basis of demographic projections. A number of delegations noted the importance of widely disseminating, and translating, as appropriate, the reports of these studies.

110. In regard to global contraceptive requirements, a number of delegations were pleased to note that new figures included estimates for unmarried women, as well as estimates of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention prepared by the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA). Some delegations also noted the need for UNFPA to continue to support the local production of contraceptives in countries where sufficient demand existed and where such production was feasible. A number of questions were also raised as to the sources of supply, and how such global figures were very much affected by the situation in two or three countries with very large populations. Finally, the need to pay greater attention to logistics management requirements at the country level was also noted.

111. In response to the suggestion that future estimates of contraceptive requirements should be based on unmet needs rather than on the basis of demographic projections, UNFPA agreed to report to the Board in 1995 on the appropriate methodology to be used for this purpose. The Fund also agreed to provide the Board with further information on what concrete actions had been taken in countries in response to the recommendations of the in-depth studies. UNFPA noted that sufficient financial support was available, through extrabudgetary resources from the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau and the World Bank, to continue the work of the Global Initiative until the end of 1995.

112. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

94/19. Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director on the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s (document DP/1994/47);
2. Endorses the continuation of the work of the Global Initiative;
3. Authorizes the Executive Director to make appropriate arrangements, through the use of project funds, to continue the work of the Secretariat of the Global Initiative for a further two-year period;
4. Requests the Executive Director to submit to the Executive Board in 1995 a status report on the Global Initiative as well as proposals for continuing its work beyond 1995, if necessary.

16 June 1994

VII. UNFPA: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS

A. Country programmes

1. Islamic Republic of Iran

113. One delegation, while supporting the proposed programme and commending UNFPA for its quality, sought clarification on a few issues. Specifically, the delegation referred to the proposed coordination between UNFPA on the one hand and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the other and inquired whether the substantive areas of these agencies in the Islamic Republic of Iran were population-related. The delegation also asked whether the training proposed in the area of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) had been assessed by the June 1993 Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission. The delegation further inquired whether programme projects would be audited and by whom, and what additional measures were envisaged in order to ensure adequate financial management of and technical support for the proposed programme.

114. The Director, Asia and Pacific Division (APD), responded that UNICEF's and WHO's substantive areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran were indeed population-related, with UNICEF focusing on family planning and WHO on the training of health personnel in the Ministry of Health. The Director confirmed that the MCH/FP training had been assessed during the PRSD mission by the Country Support Team (CST) adviser based in Kathmandu. He also confirmed that the same audit procedures that applied in other countries would be applied in the Islamic Republic of Iran. No difficulty was foreseen in that regard. Likewise, no problem was anticipated in regard to the financial management of and technical support for the proposed programme. The Director noted, in this context, that the local UNFPA office in Teheran was staffed by a Country Director and two National Professional Officers. Additional backstopping would be provided by the CST team in Kathmandu, technical staff from Headquarters and by NGOs, as appropriate.

115. The Executive Board approved the country programme for the Islamic Republic of Iran (DP/FPA/CP/137).

2. Maldives

116. One delegation commented on the unique geographical situation of the Maldives, noting its similarity to the situation faced by other small island countries in regard to population, environment and sustainable development. The delegation expressed concern that without an appropriate strategy to address these problems, the country would face severe problems. He therefore supported the proposed programme and urged its approval by the Executive Board. Another delegation, noting the difficult geographical characteristics of the Maldives, asked whether community-based distribution would be used as a strategy to make contraceptives available to hard-to-reach areas. She also inquired about the steps taken to strengthen the management capacity of the UNFPA local office. A third delegation asked for clarification on the starting date of the proposed

programme, as it appeared that the programme had already started implementation as of January 1994.

117. The Director, APD, noted his appreciation for the support expressed by delegations for the proposed programme, noting UNFPA's commitment to continue its cooperation with the Government of the Maldives. He further commented on the change in attitude in the country in favour of population programmes, alluding to the fact that only a few years ago, contraceptives were illegal; now they were strongly supported by the Government and by very active NGOs. The Director confirmed that community-based distribution would be used during programme implementation. Concerning the strengthening of the management capacity of the local office, the Director indicated that in addition to the support already provided by the UNFPA Representative in the Maldives and by the national professional staff (a former official of the Ministry of Health), UNFPA was considering fielding a MCH/FP adviser and a United Nations Volunteer specialist. With regard to the starting date of the proposed programme, the Director stated that it had in fact started as of January in accordance with established Governing Council practice.

118. The Executive Board approved the country programme for the Maldives (DP/FPA/CP/138).

3. Philippines

119. Numerous delegations expressed their support for the proposed programme. Several stressed the importance of coordination, in particular in view of the highly decentralized nature of the programme. Many welcomed the programme's emphasis on national capacity-building and its use of Local Government Units and NGOs to reach previously underserved areas through a combination of information, education and communications (IEC) activities and the expanded delivery of family planning services. One commended the programme's focus on women and adolescents. Another was pleased that UNFPA was able to provide assistance in accordance with government priorities. Several also noted some concerns. One asked how the programme would seek to strengthen the link between IEC activities and programme delivery. Another asked if the monitoring and evaluation of the programme would differ from standard UNFPA practice, as implied in the report. A third thought the proposed method mix would be extremely costly and difficult to manage logistically. This same delegation asked more generally what criteria UNFPA used to cost out its country programmes.

120. The Director, APD, thanked delegations for their strong support. He agreed that effective coordination was essential to the programme's success, and he noted that UNFPA had already been meeting regularly with other donors active in the country. He said he was confident that the Government would increasingly take over the responsibility for coordination as the Commission on Population gained in prominence. He said that the UNFPA Country Support Team in Bangkok would continue to provide the technical backstopping required to ensure an effective link between IEC activities and programme delivery. He further noted that the high degree of decentralization of activities to the local level necessitated the additional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. In answer to the question on what criteria UNFPA used to cost out country programmes, the

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Deputy Executive Director (Programme) noted that this was done in accordance with the criteria established by the Governing Council in decision 81/7.

121. The Executive Board approved the country programme for the Philippines (DP/FPA/CP/139).

4. Chad

122. Three delegations commented on the proposed programme. One delegation asked for more information on the proposed support for the construction of health facilities. The delegation also asked how UNFPA would ensure the quality of IEC inputs and of service delivery and what plans were envisaged for auditing. The same delegation further inquired whether technical expertise would be adequate for evaluation, planning and the development of indicators. Another delegation, while confirming her Government's intention to coordinate its activities in Chad with those of UNFPA, pointed out that coordination with other donors had not been mentioned. A third delegation expressed the hope that lessons learned from the previous programme would be taken into account in the implementation of the proposed programme.

123. The Director, Africa Division, indicated that while the World Bank would provide the bulk of the assistance for construction of health facilities, UNFPA would provide modest assistance in this area, to be used in case of delays in Bank assistance. This was consistent with recent UNFPA policy in this respect. The Director further commented that the quality of IEC inputs as well as of service delivery would be ensured through both training and the conduct of socio-cultural research. With regard to programme audit, the Director stated that standard audit practices would be applied by both external and United Nations auditors.

124. The Executive Board approved the country programme for Chad (DP/FPA/CP/135).

5. Zambia

125. Several delegations commented on the proposed programme. One welcomed UNFPA's efforts to improve access to family planning and reproductive health services and appreciated the focus on women and young people. His delegation would have liked more information on plans and schedules for providing support to the additional 120 service facilities covered by the programme as well as on specific indicators for measuring programme performance. Such information might in future be usefully provided in an annex to the reports. Another delegation welcomed the new focus on integrating family planning services into primary health care facilities. A third delegation, noting that the programme had a number of projects with shared responsibilities among different donors, asked how UNFPA would determine what its specific responsibilities would be in such projects.

126. The Director, Africa Division, said that the objectives set by the Government would provide specific indicators by which the programme could be

evaluated. These included, among others, increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from 15 per cent to 25 per cent by the year 2000 and increasing the number of new acceptors of contraception. He noted that the projects with shared responsibilities would be monitored in accordance with standard UNFPA procedures, which included annual tripartite reviews as well as mid-term reviews. This would ensure a clear delineation of shared responsibilities among donors. He did acknowledge in this context, however, that the different procedures among donors did at times create problems and therefore required close scrutiny.

127. The Executive Board approved the country programme for Zambia (DP/FPA/CP/136).

6. Nicaragua

128. Several delegations expressed support for the proposed programme. One stressed the need to orient the programme to the schools in order to address the needs of young people 15 to 19 years of age, since fertility rates among this age group were high. Another asked how UNFPA intended to address difficult areas, such as decentralization in implementation, quality of technical assistance, and absorptive capacity of national institutions. The delegation further asked if individual projects had built-in indicators to be used for monitoring. The delegation questioned whether the lack of male sterilization in the estimated demand for family planning services meant that there would be no IEC efforts targeted at men. The delegation also wondered if IEC materials developed in other countries could be modified for use in Nicaragua instead of creating new ones. A third delegation asked if the special consideration for youth included provision of services to them. The delegation also asked the reason for the high percentage of female sterilization as a method of contraception.

129. The Director, Latin American and Caribbean Division, explained that UNFPA intended to address the difficult areas mentioned above by strengthening national capacity in the area of reproductive health and family planning mainly through the training of doctors and paramedics. She assured the Board that IEC materials already developed in other countries would be examined to see if they could be adapted for use in Nicaragua. She did note, however, that specially targeted materials would likely have to be developed in order to reach the poorest populations living in special social and cultural conditions. She also confirmed that IEC activities targeted at men would be conducted. Regarding the query on built-in indicators, she said that such indicators would be used for monitoring project activities. Efforts would also be made, however, to assess the true impact of the programme, which could not be measured by such indicators alone. In answer to the questions on reproductive/family planning services for youth, she responded that the targeted youth would be provided with such services. Concerning the high percentage of female sterilization, she indicated that it was due to the lack of access to information on and methods of family planning.

130. The Executive Board approved the proposed country programme for Nicaragua (DP/FPA/CP/140).

B. Interim reports

1. Equatorial Guinea

131. Several delegations commented on the interim report. One noted that family planning services had to be strengthened and their availability and use expanded. Another identified several follow-up actions that were essential to the success of the programme. These included, among others, providing the requisite technical cooperation, giving special relevance to MCH/FP and the promotion of women, and ensuring effective coordination among donors.

132. The Director thanked delegations for their comments and their support.

133. The Executive Board took note of the interim report on the implementation of the second UNFPA country programme for Equatorial Guinea (DP/1994/50).

2. Rwanda

134. The Director, Africa Division, noted that, owing to the recent events in Rwanda, UNFPA had suspended its programme there and evacuated its programme staff. He said that UNFPA would work closely with other United Nations agencies in providing emergency assistance to the Rwandan people. In the case of UNFPA, such assistance would be funded from the budget of the UNFPA country programme approved last year and be provided in the form of services, equipment and medical supplies in the area of reproductive health care, including maternal and child health/family planning.

135. Numerous delegations expressed their sincere concerns over the situation in Rwanda and strongly supported the Fund's commitment to provide such assistance.

136. The Executive Board then adopted the following decision:

94/25. Assistance to Rwanda

The Executive Board

1. Encourages UNFPA, given the current situation in Rwanda, to support, in appropriate ways and in collaboration with other relief agencies, emergency assistance to the people of Rwanda from the third population programme resources on an exceptional basis;

2. Requests the Executive Director of UNFPA to report to the Executive Board at its next annual session on measures taken to implement this decision.

16 June 1994

VIII. UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

137. On 6 June 1994, the Executive Board postponed consideration of this item to its third regular session, tentatively scheduled for 6-10 October 1994.

IX. OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

138. The Administrator introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Office for Project Services (OPS) (DP/1994/52). He explained that it contained a new proposal put forward since the second regular session of the Executive Board in May 1994. The proposal had been developed in response to concerns expressed by Member States, and he urged its acceptance by the Board. He also added that he had been requested to inform the Board of the Secretary-General's desire for the Management Coordination Committee to be chaired by the Administrator.

139. The views of delegations regarding the proposal varied. Some favoured its acceptance, while others expressed reservations, in particular citing concern that it did not reflect the agreements reached at the second regular session of the Executive Board and at informal consultations. Several delegations opposed the creation of a new United Nations agency, which would cause extra expense, and emphasized their support for a close association of OPS with UNDP. A continued linkage, however, should include provisions ensuring improved transparency, an element that some stated should be reflected in the decision of the Board. Differing views were expressed on the proposed arrangement for management oversight of OPS. Several delegations underlined their support for a structure headed by the Administrator. Others doubted that OPS needed any oversight body other than the UNDP Executive Board, and there was widespread support for OPS to continue to report to the Board. One delegation believed that the OPS Executive Director should report directly to the Board, rather than through the Management Coordination Committee (MCC); it was agreed that while reports would be submitted to the Board through the MCC, OPS would continue to be represented at Board meetings by its Executive Director. There was universal insistence that a decision must be taken during the current session of the Board, with several delegations emphasizing that delay was detrimental to the effectiveness of OPS service to developing countries.

140. The representative of the World Bank cited the important role OPS played in assisting World Bank borrowers, through management services agreements, to implement loan projects, and recorded its advocacy for the status of OPS as an autonomous profit-centre with strong linkages to UNDP.

141. In response, the Administrator underlined the flexibility shown by the Secretary-General on the issue of OPS and stated that he hoped that the Board could reach consensus at the current session. The Administrator noted, in response to questions, that the Secretary-General's proposal to maintain "the existing financial and personnel regime" with UNDP included the existing UNDP personnel reassignment process.

142. Following informal consultations, a draft decision was presented to the Board. One delegation requested clarification as to the definition of the term

"implementation", as used in the text of the draft. In reply, the Vice-President explained that the word used in the context of the draft was of a broad nature, so as to distinguish between the role of UNDP in funding and coordination, on the one hand, and the role of OPS on the other.

143. Based on discussions of the draft, the Board adopted the following decision:

94/12. Office for Project Services

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's intention to strengthen the coordinating and central funding roles of the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/199, and other relevant resolutions and to ensure that the Office for Project Services will undertake implementation rather than funding activities;
2. Recognizes the need for a self-financing Office for Project Services, which should become a separate and identifiable entity, without the establishment of a separate administrative apparatus;
3. Stresses the importance of OPS continuing to operate within the United Nations development system and not becoming a new agency;
4. Underlines the need to enhance further the role of the Executive Board in providing overall policy guidance for and supervision of OPS;
5. Recommends to the General Assembly that, instead of the merger proposed in Governing Council decision 93/42 of 18 June 1993, the Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity in a form that does not create a new agency and in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and other operational entities, whose administrative support, including that relating to financial and personnel matters, will continue to be provided by UNDP and that the Office should continue to work through the UNDP field network;
6. Agrees in principle to the Secretary-General's proposal to establish, within existing resources, a Management Coordinating Committee for the Office for Project Services in order to address certain perceived conflicts of interest between the coordinating and implementing roles of the United Nations Development Programme, subject to consideration of a report to be prepared by the Administrator in consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and the Under-Secretary-General for Development Support and Management Services, on its precise role and functions at its third regular session in 1994;
7. Endorses the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Committee would consist of:

Chairman: The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

/...

Members: The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

 The Under-Secretary-General for Development Support and
 Management Services

Secretary: The Executive Director of the Office for Project Services;

8. Decides that, subject to paragraph 6 of the present decision, the Executive Director will report to the Secretary-General and the Executive Board through the Management Coordinating Committee;

9. Agrees also in principle to the Secretary-General's proposal to establish, within existing resources, an Office for Project Services Users Advisory Group, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Development Support and Management Services, with the responsibility of ensuring that the Office for Project Services is fully aware of the concerns of United Nations organizations and others who utilize its services and with the responsibility of making appropriate recommendations;

10. Requests the Executive Director of the Office for Project Services, in collaboration with the Administrator and subject to the approval of the recommendation in paragraph 5 above by the General Assembly, to report to the Executive Board no later than at its third regular session through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on ways of establishing the Office for Project Services as a separate and identifiable entity and of increasing the transparency of its operations, including proposals concerning:

(a) The precise role and composition of the Office for Project Services Users Advisory Group;

(b) The establishment of a separate contracts committee;

(c) Any necessary revision of the financial and procurement rules of the United Nations Development Programme as they apply to the Office for Project Services in order to ensure the efficiency of the office and to enable it to work in a businesslike manner;

(d) More transparent accounting procedures for the Office for Project Services, including improved auditing;

(e) The responsibility of the Office for Project Services in personnel matters;

(f) Ways of ensuring that the Office for Project Services perform implementation functions and that it operate on a self-financing basis.

9 June 1994

X. OTHER MATTERS

144. One representative made a brief statement on the role of UNDP in the international fight against narcotic drug production and trafficking. She urged UNDP to submit its agency implementing plan for the new United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control in time for the 1994 Economic and Social Council since the topic of its coordination segment would be United Nations system drug-control activities. Emphasis on clear and sustained direction to country offices in drug-affected areas on ways to integrate drug control and prevention in development programmes should be included.

145. One representative made a statement regarding General Assembly resolution 48/210, in which the Assembly invited competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to consider how their assistance programmes and facilities might be helpful to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The representative noted the deep concern of his delegation that the resolution be implemented by UNDP. His delegation reserved the right to raise the issue at the third regular session of the Board in October 1994.

XI. OVERVIEW OF DECISIONS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION

94/18. Overview of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session 1994

A

The Executive Board

Recalls that during the United Nations Development Programme segment of the annual session 1994 it:

ITEM 1: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Approved the agenda and the work plan for its annual session 1994 with the decisions regarding items 5 and 8 indicated below under these items (DP/1993/L.3);

Approved the report of the second regular session 1994 with the comments received (DP/1994/9);

ITEM 2: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND RELATED MATTERS

Took note of the following reports:

Annual report of the Administrator for 1993 (DP/1994/10 and Add.1-5 and DP/1994/10/Add.2/Corr.2);

/...

UNDP follow-up to General Assembly resolution 47/199 (DP/1994/22);

Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (DP/1994/11);

Adopted decision 94/15 of 10 June 1994 on the 1994 Human Development Report;

Adopted decision 94/13 of 9 June 1994 on the role of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

ITEM 3: FUTURE OF UNDP

Adopted decision 94/14 of 10 June 1994 on the future of the United Nations Development Programme;

ITEM 4: MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Adopted decision 94/16 of 10 June 1994 on the mid-term review of the fifth programming cycle;

Adopted decision 94/17 of 10 June 1994 on issues relating to the sixth programming cycle;

Adopted decision 94/11 of 8 June 1994 entitled "Matters relating to the programming cycles: South Africa", in which the Republic of South Africa was welcomed as a recipient country;

ITEM 5: LOCATION OF UNDP/UNFPA HEADQUARTERS

Decided not to consider this agenda item;

ITEM 8: UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Decided to postpone consideration of United Nations technical cooperation activities to the third regular session 1994;

ITEM 9: OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

Adopted decision 94/12 of 9 June 1994 on the Office for Project Services.

10 June 1994

B

The Executive Board

Recalls that during the UNFPA segment of the annual session 1994 it:

ITEM 1: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Agreed on the work plan for the UNFPA segment with the changes suggested, including the decision of the Executive Board taken on 9 June 1994 to postpone its consideration of the field visit reports to the third regular session; it was also agreed that future field visit reports should be considered only at regular sessions;

Approved the report of the annual session 1994 with the comments received (future DP/1994/55);

Adopted decision 94/24 of 16 June 1994 on documentation.

Agreed to decide dates for future sessions at the third regular session 1994 based on the following reservations made:

Regular session: 10-13 January 1995

Regular session: 24-26 April 1995

Annual session: 5-16 June 1995

Regular session: 25-29 September 1995

ITEM 6: UNFPA: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AND PROGRAMME-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

Took note of the following reports:

Annual report of the Executive Director for 1993 (DP/1994/44)

Update on the UNFPA Review and Assessment Exercise (DP/1994/48)

Periodic report on evaluation (DP/1994/46)

Status of financial implementation of Governing Council-approved country programmes and projects (DP/1994/49)

Adopted decision 94/19 of 16 June 1994 on the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s;

Adopted decision 94/20 of 16 June 1994 on the work plan for 1995-1998 and request for programme expenditure authority;

/...

Adopted decision 94/21 of 16 June 1994 on the Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund;

Adopted decision 94/22 of 16 June 1994 on the United Nations joint and co-sponsored programme on HIV/AIDS;

Adopted decision 94/23 of 16 June 1994 on implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199;

ITEM 7: UNFPA: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS

Country programmes:

Approved the following country programmes as presented, subject to the availability of resources, and authorized the Executive Director to make the necessary arrangements for their management, funding and execution:

Assistance to the Government of Chad (DP/FPA/CP/135)

Assistance to the Government of Zambia (DP/FPA/CP/136)

Assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
(DP/FPA/CP/137)

Assistance to the Government of Maldives (DP/FPA/CP/138)

Assistance to the Government of Nicaragua (DP/FPA/CP/140)

Assistance to the Government of the Philippines (DP/FPA/CP/139)

Interim reports:

Took note of the interim report on the implementation of the second UNFPA country programme for Equatorial Guinea (DP/1994/50);

Adopted decision 94/25 of 16 June 1994 on assistance to Rwanda.

16 June 1994



**Executive Board of
the United Nations
Development Programme
and of the United Nations
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UNDP FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Status of Management Services Agreements

Report of the Administrator

I. PURPOSE

1. The present report provides information on the provision of management services in the period 1992 and 1993 and responds to the questions raised in Governing Council decisions 90/46 and 92/39.

II. STATUS AND GROWTH OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES OPERATIONS

2. Programmes benefiting from management services provided by UNDP through OPS continue to be funded by such multilateral lending institutions as the World Bank (including the International Development Association (IDA)), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); by individual donor countries; and, to a much lesser extent, by recipient countries themselves. Yearly expenditures have risen over the past two years (see annex table 1) at a rate comparable to the overall growth of OPS expenditures.

3. MSAs reached a total cumulative value of over \$900 million under 203 projects during the period 1983 to 1993. There were 97 MSAs active at the end of 1993 (not including those funded by IFAD, a special case for which OPS provides loan administration and project supervision only - see below) and the total combined 1993 expenditures was \$121 million, as illustrated in annex table 1.

4. The source funding the greatest number of currently active MSAs is the World Bank, followed by Japan, Italy and Sweden. The source funding the largest value of current activities is Japan, followed by the World Bank and the

Inter-American Development Bank. Development funding is also provided through MSAs funded by Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, the United States, the European Union, and by Government's own resources (Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kyrgystan, and Turkey).

5. MSA projects are concentrated most heavily in Latin America, with nearly 60 per cent of the value and 45 per cent of the number of active MSAs. The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Japan each funded nearly one third of the 1993 MSA activity in this region. In Africa and Asia, Japan was the principal funder of MSA activities.

6. In response to separate identifiable sets of client needs, MSAs may now be categorized into five types: (a) support to comprehensive project management for the general execution of projects funded primarily by international financial institutions; (b) procurement support to ensure transparent competitive purchasing of goods on the international market more expeditiously than national procedures may allow, including in particular the import support programme funded by Japan; (c) rural infrastructure projects, such as access roads and water systems, funded mainly by Italy and Sweden; (d) loan administration for and supervision of IFAD projects; and (e) consultancy funds providing support to programming and evaluation activities, which require the use of consultants from the funding country, presently Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, and Sweden.

7. The proportion of OPS-supported projects implemented under MSAs remains roughly equivalent to prior years, accounting for 12 per cent of the total number of active projects. In monetary terms, the proportion remains about the same as in 1991 (approximately 30 per cent) and continues to reflect larger average values for management services projects. Thus, these projects continue to constitute an important part of OPS activities, thanks particularly to consistent strength in the Japanese-funded procurement of commodities programme and growth in the MSAs funded by the development banks.

8. A brief analysis of the four funding categories of management services operations according to source of funds - IFAD, development banks, bilateral donors, recipient Governments - is contained in the annex to the present report.

III. MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND THE UNDP PROGRAMME

A. Effect on core funding

9. When compared with UNDP-funded programmes as a whole, disbursements on these projects remain a small proportion of overall UNDP expenditures. Yearly expenditures on management services projects represented an amount equivalent to approximately 11 per cent of core-funded programme expenditures by UNDP during the biennium, an increase from 8 per cent in 1991, resulting from the combination of increased MSA expenditure together with reduced overall core funding.

10. Annex table 2 demonstrates the fluctuation in both bilateral donor funding of management services projects and voluntary contributions to UNDP core resources. The fluctuations in the level of voluntary contributions reflect both the impact of the economic situation in many donor countries and changes in exchange rate parities, which affect the value of non-dollar contributions. These fluctuations suggest that there is no direct relation in a particular year between bilaterally funded management services projects and voluntary contributions to UNDP.

11. It should be noted that bilateral funds for management services projects over the past several years represented a small proportion of individual donor pledges to UNDP. Only Japan's funding of management services projects as a proportion of pledges to UNDP has increased significantly since 1989. This is due to the untied procurement of commodities programme and does not appear to have affected Japan's level of voluntary contributions to UNDP, which have increased on average by 4 per cent annually since 1988.

B. Cost recovery

12. The total cost to UNDP of providing management services continues to be borne by the funding sources. Management fees are calculated on a project-by-project basis to cover the full cost of the respective implementation. For 1993, projects funded by bilateral donors, those funded by development banks, and those funded by IFAD each account for roughly one third of cost recovery (annex table 3). UNDP country offices and UNDP central services are in turn reimbursed for costs they incur in supporting MSA implementation by OPS (annex table 4). Finally, annex table 5 demonstrates the proportion of OPS support costs recovered from each of its three main sources of funding: i.e., UNDP core funds, other multilateral sources, and management services.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

13. MSAs, including those funded by bilateral donors, continue to strengthen the UNDP multilateral approach to the development process, increase the ability of beneficiary countries to utilize development resources, and help to guarantee that a greater proportion of external assistance is synchronized with the development priorities of recipient countries. In light of the proven usefulness of this modality, the Administrator recommends its continued utilization. Thus, the Administrator proposes to continue to conclude management service agreements, which will continue to be implemented by UNOPS, as an important modality to channel development resources and coordinate their use.

Annex

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS BY FUNDING TYPE

A. Projects funded by IFAD

1. OPS has become the leading cooperating institution for IFAD. During the biennium, a total of 31 new IFAD projects were accepted, bringing the cumulative number of projects to 95, with a total loan portfolio of \$1.1 billion. The role of OPS in these projects is to provide loan administration and project supervision for loans executed by Government. Loan drawdowns in 1993 by borrowers/grantees reached \$77.2 million. These expenditures are not reflected in the figures in annex table 4 since IFAD loan drawdowns do not transit through UNDP accounts.

2. All IFAD-assisted projects are designed to alleviate rural poverty through the promotion of local and family-level food security and the improvement of nutritional and income levels of agricultural smallholders and the rural poor, particularly poor women. Poverty alleviation, environmental conservation, establishment of viable rural financial systems, assistance to indigenous groups, promotion of small water control schemes, are some of the areas of attention of this diverse portfolio, illustrating the contribution made by MSAs to the overall UNDP thematic foci.

3. The first two MSAs for direct management of IFAD projects by OPS (in addition to the supervisory services normally provided for IFAD projects) were signed for El Salvador and Somalia. These projects will be managed much like other MSAs funded by development banks and all activities will be reflected in OPS accounts.

B. Projects funded by the World Bank, IDA and IDB

4. As shown in annex table 6, the number of ongoing projects in this category grew from 35 in 1991 to 41 at the end of 1993. Twenty-three new projects became operational in 1992/1993 while 15 projects were operationally completed. The new projects are widely spread geographically, covering Anguilla, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Latvia, Mali, Mongolia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Turkey, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The range of services requested include construction of rural primary schools, reconstruction of rural roads, management of employment services strengthening, and procurement of information systems, vehicles and other equipment and supplies.

5. Expenditures on these projects have increased dramatically during the biennium, after remaining quite stable at about \$15 million during the preceding three years, rising to \$52 million in 1993. This also represents an increase in the share of OPS total expenditure from 4 per cent in 1991 to 14 per cent in 1993.

6. For the bulk of ongoing and new projects funded by development banks, the major feature of UNDP association continued to be support to components of World

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Bank structural adjustment lending packages, including institutional reform of the major economic ministries. Two additional types of activities under MSAs funded by development banks took on significantly increased importance during the period covered by the present report. First, negotiations took place for several MSAs to provide management services for the procurement of equipment and goods financed by World Bank and IDB loans, with implementation of one IDB project of this type in Argentina, permitting the Government to secure an extension of the loan and contributing heavily to the overall increase in expenditures under MSAs funded by development banks. Second, several MSAs were signed to support sector loans, with one MSA in Ecuador including the construction of primary schools in rural areas.

7. Agreement was reached to ensure UNDP auditing of every World Bank-funded MSA, thus enabling World Bank borrowers to fulfil their loan obligations. Twenty-nine audits were carried out for the 1992 exercise and a similar number are foreseen for 1993.

8. Under these MSAs, borrowers from international lending institutions continue to benefit from the involvement of UNDP to ensure that available funds are spent expeditiously and economically through established international procedures. As cited in previous reports of the Administrator on management services (DP/1990/67 and DP/1992/43), UNDP contributes to increasing the borrower's capacity to absorb, thus mobilize, investment resources.

C. Projects funded by bilateral donors

9. The number of active projects in this category (listed in annex tables 7(a)-7(c)) declined, with 54 in 1991 and 45 at the end of 1993. Thirty-three projects were operationally completed in the past two years, while 24 new projects were accepted, of which 15 are financed by Japan. Increased funding was received for existing MSAs funded by Sweden for some United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) agro-forestry projects, again demonstrating the complementarity between activities implemented through the management services modality and through other more traditional UNDP funding sources. The now European Union increased its funding to an existing MSA providing humanitarian assistance to Albania. Expenditures on these projects remained essentially stable. When the procurement of commodities programme funded by Japan is excluded, however, expenditures on projects financed by bilateral donors have declined steadily from 28 per cent of overall expenditures in 1987 (during the period of the Italian-funded projects in response to the emergency drought conditions in the Sahel) to 6 per cent in 1991, to under 4 per cent in 1993.

10. The Japanese procurement programme demonstrates the role of bilaterally funded management services projects in contributing to the development process. While the impact of the grants cannot be measured directly in terms of sustainability in the same way as traditional technical cooperation projects, they do help countries to sustain structural adjustment reforms, freeing scarce foreign exchange for development priorities. Furthermore, the involvement of UNDP in applying internationally recognized procurement procedures and conducting open competitive bidding helps to ensure that recipient Governments obtain maximum benefit from these grants. For Japan, the UNDP country office

presence and its long experience in the recipient countries were important considerations in the decision to utilize the MSA modality. In turn, activities supported by UNDP country programmes are complemented by the Japanese programme. For example, the procurement programme's support to the structural adjustment process complements indicative planning figure (IPF)-funded activities in support of the social dimensions of structural adjustment.

11. From the original nine countries receiving grants totalling \$115 million, the programme has now grown to 22 countries and has expanded from sub-Saharan Africa to countries in Latin America and Asia, with grants totalling \$380 million. Four countries were added to the programme during the reporting period (Cambodia, El Salvador, Peru, and Sao Tome and Principe) and 10 additional countries received further grants. Twenty-two projects were operationally completed, leaving 20 currently ongoing, with a total budget of \$235 million. Expenditures on the programme represented approximately 16 per cent of OPS total expenditure and 50 per cent of expenditure on management services projects in 1992 and 1993 (excluding IFAD loan drawdowns).

12. A comprehensive evaluation of the Japanese commodity procurement programme was conducted in 1993. It indicated the overall broad satisfaction of beneficiary countries and agencies/firms while also pointing out a number of areas for the improvement of programme implementation and the enhancement of the coordination role of the country office in advising on the use of the grant and of the counterpart funds generated by the grants.

13. A significant characteristic of bilaterally funded projects is that close to three quarters of available resources for these projects is used to procure goods and services in the international market. The Japanese commodity procurement programme, which is open to non-Japanese suppliers, accounts for the magnitude of this share. Japan is also joined by the Netherlands and the United States in funding projects that conform to multilateral standards for purchasing goods and services, thus making a contribution towards the process of channelling greater bilateral resources through the multilateral development system.

14. To demonstrate the added value that UNDP participation brings to both recipient and donor countries; one may also cite several umbrella MSAs that have been signed directly with bilateral funders to provide a wide range of project formulation and other support to countries and in sectors as requested, relying on firms and goods from the funder country. Two MSAs, the Danish Consultancy Services Fund and the Norwegian Consultancy Services Fund allow the lowest-income countries to take advantage of special expertise made available - over and above their core contributions - from these two underutilized major donors. These agreements mainly fund feasibility studies identified by recipient Governments in conjunction with UNDP and the bilateral donor although entire projects have been funded in some cases. This model has now been followed by Finland in order to support environmentally related activities; by Sweden, with which an MSA along the lines of the Danish and Norwegian models is under negotiation; and by France with an MSA to support aid coordination round tables. Internal evaluations have shown that such umbrella technical cooperation MSAs provide an important input to national development efforts, benefit donor-

country firms by introducing them into new areas, and ensure high quality through UNDP coordination and the OPS competitive selection process.

15. In this way, the UNDP resident representative's role in aid coordination is further enhanced. The bilateral aid funds are spent with full regard to the overall development programme of the recipient Government. And, as with development bank funds, the recipient Governments' increased ability to absorb bilateral development assistance is frequently a prerequisite for mobilizing additional external resources.

D. Projects funded by the recipient country

16. Twelve new MSAs were funded by the beneficiary Governments themselves, while additional funds were placed in two existing MSAs funded directly by beneficiary Governments. Half of these MSAs are counterpart projects to World Bank-funded MSAs while the others support modernization of important ministries undertaken at the initiative and expense of Governments.

Annex tables

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Annex table 2. DONOR PLEDGES TO UNDP CORE AND MSA PROGRAMMES FUNDING ^a
(Thousands of dollars)

DONOR	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
AUSTRALIA					
UNDP	12.85	13.80	13.06	11.88	11.40
MSA	1.40	1.54	1.32	0.03	0.01
MSA/UNDP %	10.89%	11.32%	10.06%	0.25%	0.08%
DENMARK					
UNDP	72.41	87.78	79.20	89.80	88.54
MSA	0.00	1.00	2.58	3.07	2.14
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	1.14%	3.24%	3.43%	2.47%
FINLAND					
UNDP	26.87	48.88	58.53	42.11	9.15
MSA	0.00	3.11	0.85	0.20	0.04
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	6.23%	1.43%	0.47%	0.44%
FRANCE					
UNDP	43.86	50.88	38.05	52.82	26.38
MSA	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.03
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.11%	0.11%
GERMANY					
UNDP	88.80	80.18	78.87	84.33	80.57
MSA	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	0.20
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.79%	0.25%
ITALY					
UNDP	78.01	73.80	42.57	84.75	24.82
MSA	10.28	33.00	5.80	3.88	18.21
MSA/UNDP %	13.15%	44.84%	13.62%	4.12%	88.66%
JAPAN					
UNDP	83.30	88.83	89.81	92.11	86.11
MSA	30.80	98.04	73.48	73.82	91.24
MSA/UNDP %	36.73%	87.00%	81.97%	80.14%	93.31%
NETHERLANDS					
UNDP	72.08	83.48	86.17	90.19	86.29
MSA	0.28	1.28	0.00	1.10	0.01
MSA/UNDP %	0.39%	1.55%	0.00%	1.22%	0.01%
NORWAY					
UNDP	78.05	81.37	83.57	88.34	71.02
MSA	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	1.14
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	0.35%	1.61%
SWEDEN					
UNDP	87.84	97.50	85.25	122.87	70.65
MSA	0.48	0.13	0.86	2.90	1.13
MSA/UNDP %	0.52%	0.13%	1.01%	2.43%	1.60%
USA					
UNDP	188.88	107.02	104.80	188.37	123.00
MSA	0.00	9.98	0.13	0.25	0.04
MSA/UNDP %	0.00%	9.31%	0.13%	0.24%	0.03%

^a The amounts indicated under MSA represent total actual expenditures under specific programmes, while those indicated under UNDP represent total monies pledged to UNDP.

Annex table 3. MANAGEMENT SERVICES COST RECOVERIES

CATEGORY	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries
Development banks	1,703,545	22%	1,102,871	15%	1,143,950	15%	1,852,929	24%	3,398,993	34%
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1,272,040	16%	1,890,540	25%	2,167,750	28%	2,336,400	30%	2,655,000	27%
Bilateral donors	4,843,360	62%	4,593,514	60%	4,306,570	57%	3,521,554	46%	3,835,942	39%
	7,818,945	100%	7,586,725	100%	7,618,270	100%	7,710,883	100%	9,889,935	100%

Annex table 4. DISTRIBUTION OF COST RECOVERIES

CATEGORY	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries	\$	% of total recoveries
Office for Projects Services	5,589,937	71%	5,824,861	77%	5,346,578	72%	5,946,159	76%	7,590,750	77%
Central services	967,365	12%	1,045,191	14%	635,766	9%	721,952	9%	987,150	10%
Country offices	1,261,643	16%	716,653	9%	1,452,749	20%	981,139	13%	1,276,272	13%
TOTAL	7,818,945	100%	7,586,725	100%	7,435,093	100%	7,649,250	100%	9,854,172	100%

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Annex table 5. COST RECOVERIES IN RELATION TO PROJECT EXPENDITURES
1989 - 1993
(Thousands of dollars)

YEAR	CATEGORY			
	UNDP CORE FUNDS	OTHER MULTILATERAL SOURCES ^a	MANAGEMENT SERVICES ^b	TOTAL
1989				
No. of projects	1,101	378	122	1,601
Expenditure (\$)	85,464	49,767	93,252	228,483
Percentage	37%	22%	41%	100%
Support costs (\$)	9,350	3,292	7,819	20,461
Percentage	46%	16%	38%	100%
1990				
No. of projects	1,057	360	156	1,573
Expenditure (\$)	119,204	58,917	107,653	285,774
Percentage	42%	21%	38%	100%
Support costs (\$)	13,197	4,162	7,587	24,946
Percentage	53%	17%	30%	100%
1991				
No. of projects	1,083	374	172	1,629
Expenditure (\$)	171,785	73,712	101,955	347,452
Percentage	49%	21%	29%	100%
Support costs (\$)	16,714	5,184	7,619	29,517
Percentage	57%	18%	26%	100%
1992				
No. of projects	1,096	402	192	1,690
Expenditure (\$)	174,090	80,378	107,110	361,578
Percentage	48%	22%	30%	100%
Support costs (US\$)	18,078	5,395	7,710	31,183
Percentage	58%	17%	25%	100%
1993				
No. of projects	1,377	366	193	1,636
Expenditure (\$)	166,961	94,265	120,542	381,768
Percentage	44%	25%	32%	100%
Support costs (\$)	17,452	6,282	9,890	33,624
Percentage	52%	19%	29%	100%

^a Includes UNDP-administered funds, Special Trust Funds, UNFPA and UNDCP

^b Includes development banks and subtotal under government-owned resources and bilateral grants. Excludes disbursements against IFAD loans. Programme support costs under UNDP core funds include support costs for IFAD/OPS

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Annex table B. PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. PROJECT NO.	IFAD	LOAN NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL LOAN	SIGNATURE	LOAN DISBURSEMENTS (dollars)	OPS BUDGET (dollars)
1 ALG81/F01	IFAD	278-AL	Algeria	Artisanal Fisheries Project	11,187,000	19/02/91	24,350	500,157
2 ANG88/F01	IFAD	SRS-020-AN	Angola	Melange	7,803,000	24/01/90	37,569	473,740
3 BEN91/F01*	IFAD	289-BE	Benin	Benin Alocos	8,632,000	23/01/92	845,827	502,816
4 BOW93/F01*	IFAD	SRS-034-BI	Burundi	Ruvigi Rural Resources Mgt.	8,874,000	08/11/93	0	22,700
5 BGD86/F01	IFAD	194-BA	Bangladesh	Marginal and Small Farmers	12,361,000	23/01/87	230,265	435,748
6 BGD86/F01	IFAD	237-BA	Bangladesh	Onion Lanes	7,724,000	05/04/89	853,847	472,560
7 BGD86/F02	IFAD	238-BA	Bangladesh	Gumteen II	8,583,000	11/09/89	Closed	220,855
8 BGD90/F01	IFAD	280-BA	Bangladesh	Livestock Development	10,585,000	10/07/91	789,284	434,803
9 BGD91/F01	IFAD	287-BA	Bangladesh	Alternative Survival Strategy	17,465,000	08/11/91	1,351,809	396,295
10 BHU87/F01	IFAD	223-BH	Bhutan	Punakha Wangdi	3,012,000	18/11/88	258,570	322,105
11 BHU91/F01*	IFAD	296-BH	Bhutan	Eastern Bhutan	4,005,000	19/07/92	598,293	449,819
12 BRA93/F01*	IFAD	344-BR	Brazil	Sergipe Small Farmers Development	17,818,000	NA	0	26,700
13 BZE85/F01	IFAD	172-BL	Belize	Toledo Small Farmer Development	2,900,000	28/10/87	302,280	356,556
14 BRC90/F01	IFAD	272-CG	Congo	Marketing Project	8,425,000	21/12/90	0	429,813
15 CAF78/F01	IFAD	245-CA	Central African Republic	Bouca	10,585,000	15/02/90	1,392,222	577,632
16 CHD93/F01*	IFAD	NA	Chad	Mise en valeur des Oueds du Kanem	12,499,000	NA	Not Yet Operational	12,850
17 COM91/F01*	IFAD	291-CS	Comoros Islands	Soil Conservation & RDP	4,074,000	23/01/92	155,969	430,550
18 CPR88/F01	IFAD	233-CH	China	Sichuan Livestock	18,506,000	13/02/89	2,527,818	505,072
19 CPR88/F01	IFAD	254-CH	China	Shandong Agricultural Development	23,202,000	20/04/90	5,368,637	440,151
20 CPR90/F01	IFAD	281-CH	China	Shandong Agricultural Development	24,652,000	08/05/91	4,104,457	480,465
21 CPR91/F01*	IFAD	300-CH	China	Jilin Livestock	27,621,000	08/05/92	5,174,961	283,613
22 DOM87/F01	IFAD	216-DO	Dominican Republic	Southwestern Region Credit	8,425,000	23/05/89	1,956,373	350,255
23 DRK92/F01	IFAD	NA	Democratic Republic of Korea	Sericulture	15,468,000	NA	Not Yet Operational	282,214
24 EGY90/F01*	IFAD	308-EG	Egypt	Credit Development	25,274,000	11/12/82	0	473,181
25 ELS92/F01*	IFAD	322-ES	El Salvador	Chalatenango Agricultural Development	12,775,000	28/06/93	0	586,308
26 EGG93/F01*	IFAD	167/135-EQ	Equatorial Guinea	Agricultural Development	3,384,000	17/04/85	219,707	43,000
27 EGG93/F01*	IFAD	NA	Equatorial Guinea	Peasant Production & MKTG Prom.	24,031,000	NA	Not Yet Operational	24,700
28 ETH85/F01	IFAD	188-ET/RS-2-ET	Ethiopia	Drought Rehabilitation	26,963,000	21/06/85	472,864	527,010
29 ETH93/F01*	IFAD	342-ET/RS-37-ET	Ethiopia	Southern Region Coop Dev. & Credit	17,401,000	01/02/94	0	12,850
30 GAB89/F01	IFAD	246-GN	Gabon	Smallholder Support	9,737,000	03/03/90	0	433,829
31 GAM89/F01	IFAD	SRS-021-GA	Gambia	Small Scale Water	4,281,000	25/01/90	0	510,848
32 GHA86/F01	IFAD	198/SRS-02-GH/SOF-04-GH	Ghana	Smallholders Rehabilitation	14,415,000	27/04/87	1,235,803	1,594,247
33 GHA89/F01	IFAD	247/SRS-019-GH/SOF-019-GH	Ghana	Smallholders Credit	18,143,000	23/07/90	2,928,442	430,647
34 GHA90/F01	IFAD	SRS-26-GH/SOF-22-GH	Ghana	Upper East Region	12,826,000	23/01/91	1,702,672	518,207
35 GHA93/F01*	IFAD	SRS-038-GH	Ghana	Rural Enterprises	7,665,000	NA	0	484,818
36 GUA89/F01	IFAD	251-GM	Guatemala	Smallholders Development	13,820,000	08/10/90	1,568,959	12,850
37 GUA91/F01*	IFAD	296-GM	Guatemala	Cuchumatanes	7,596,000	30/11/92	0	478,159
38 GUA92/F01	IFAD	SRS-012-GU/SOF-12-GU	Guatemala	Agricultural Development	15,944,000	08/11/88	2,072,704	473,154
39 HAU86/F01	IFAD	088-HA/86-HA	Haiti	Intensification Food Crops	18,258,000	13/08/82	0	544,574
40 HAU88/F01	IFAD	241-HA	Haiti	Rehabilitation Small/Medium Irrig.	11,325,000	28/06/89	815,377	440,942
41 IND87/F01	IFAD	214-IN	India	Orissa Tribal Development	12,775,000	04/02/88	536,479	636,168
42 IND89/F01	IFAD	240-IN	India	Tamil Nadu Women Development	18,161,000	30/05/89	1,887,095	586,280
43 IND90/F01*	IFAD	282-IN	India	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development	26,104,000	15/05/91	0	557,374
44 IND93/F01*	IFAD	325-IN	India	Maharashtra Rural Credit	29,346,000	01/06/93	0	474,190
45 INS87/F01	IFAD	215-ID	Indonesia	Income Generating	14,639,000	20/01/88	1,614,820	412,312
46 IRA92/F01	IFAD	317-IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Agriculture Ext. & Women's Development	19,818,000	NA	0	363,694
47 KEN90/F01	IFAD	SRS-27-KE/SOF-23-KE	Kenya	Coast ASAL	15,512,000	29/05/91	117,897	533,902
48 KEN90/F02	IFAD	BG-006-KE	Kenya	Nyeri Dry Area	3,039,000	29/05/91	175,393	497,124

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Annex table 8 (continued)

NO. PROJECT NO.	IFAD	LOAN NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL LOAN	SIGNATURE	DISBURSEMENTS (dollars)	LOAN DISBURSEMENTS (dollars)	OPS BUDGET (dollars)
48 KEN90/F03	IFAD	271-KE/BC-007-KE	Kenya	Farmers Group II	11,947,000	29/05/91	873,852	0	510,083
50 LAO87/F01	IFAD	207-LA	Laos People's Democratic Republic	Rural Credit	4,834,000	09/11/87	0	0	403,761
51 LAO88/F01	IFAD	256-LA	Laos People's Democratic Republic	Xiang Khouang	5,862,000	25/07/90	0	0	462,399
52 LAO93/F01*	IFAD	NA	Laos People's Democratic Republic	Bokeo Basic Needs	4,005,000	NA	Not Yet Operational	Not Yet Operational	10,850
53 LES86/F01	IFAD	199-LE	Lesotho	Local Initiative Support	5,593,000	11/12/86	537,696	537,696	558,388
54 LES88/F01	IFAD	SRS-013-LE/SOF-11-LE	Lesotho	Soil Water Conservation	8,546,000	17/11/88	1,390,026	1,390,026	541,944
55 LES93/F01*	IFAD	SRS-40-LE	Lesotho	Rural Finance and Enterprise Support	4,244,000	NA	0	0	12,850
56 MAG89/F01	IFAD	231-MG	Madagascar	Highlands Agricultural Development	13,673,000	26/01/89	1,178,795	1,178,795	436,186
57 MAG91/F01*	IFAD	286-MG	Madagascar	Midwest Development Fund	11,394,000	04/03/92	1,024,896	1,024,896	532,508
58 MAU92/F01*	IFAD	SRS-031-MR	Mauritania	Imraguen-Based Bank d'Arguin	1,657,000	16/12/92	170,251	170,251	474,807
59 MOV89/F01	IFAD	249-MV	Maldives	Atoll Development	3,246,000	25/01/90	487,848	487,848	443,690
60 MEX90/F01*	IFAD	270-ME	Mexico	Agriculture Development	2,990,000	19/12/90	2,469,807	2,469,807	455,894
61 MEX92/F01*	IFAD	303-ME	Mexico	Indigenous Estado Pueblo	25,205,000	03/09/92	1,400,000	1,400,000	521,142
62 MAU90/F01	IFAD	278-MJ	Mali	Village Development II	12,706,000	08/03/91	1,071,137	1,071,137	416,846
63 MOZ93/F01*	IFAD	334-MZ	Mozambique	Livestock Development	6,008,000	26/01/94	0	0	22,700
64 NAM93/F01*	IFAD	NA	Namibia	Rural Women Project	17,332,000	NA	Not Yet Operational	Not Yet Operational	328,000
65 NEP87/F01	IFAD	208-NE	Nepal	Hills Leasehold Forestry	7,580,000	07/04/88	885,477	885,477	418,859
66 NEP89/F01	IFAD	250-NE	Nepal	Development Small-Scale Irrigation	13,811,000	25/01/90	461,780	461,780	441,189
67 NER86/F01	IFAD	SRS-082-NG/SRS78/19NG	Niger	Development Small-Scale Irrigation	21,372,000	13/01/86	2,555,256	2,555,256	560,720
68 NER88/F01	IFAD	236-NR	Nigeria	Artisanal Fisheries	15,395,000	23/01/88	1,357,120	1,357,120	465,138
69 PAK90/F01	IFAD	284-PA	Pakistan	Neelum Valley Community	18,355,000	04/10/91	710,260	710,260	436,464
70 PAR92/F01*	IFAD	319-PA	Paraguay	Mesaña Village Support Project	14,294,000	08/12/92	1,100,000	1,100,000	447,870
72 SEY90/F01	IFAD	310-PG	Peru	Peasant Development Fund	13,739,000	10/11/92	217,815	217,815	453,308
73 SL92/F01*	IFAD	261-SO/NGOECP-011-SC	Sierra Leone	Employment Promotion	1,236,000	26/09/90	396,455	396,455	597,011
74 SL92/F01*	IFAD	306-SL/SRS-033-SL	Solomon Islands	North-Central Agricultural Development	14,456,000	30/12/92	1,710,063	1,710,063	387,317
75 SOM85/F01	IFAD	224-SM	Somalia	Agricultural Credit	1,588,000	23/04/91	184,078	184,078	0
76 SOM85/F02	IFAD	BG-3-SO	Somalia	Mitridoy Wayne Integrated Dev. I	2,768,000	16/05/85	0	0	225,160
77 SOM89/F01	IFAD	BG-4-SO	Somalia	Mitridoy Wayne Integrated Dev. II	5,110,000	NA	0	0	408,465
78 SOM89/F02	IFAD	252-SO/SRS-021-SO	Somalia	Bay Region	12,540,000	25/04/90	0	0	366,794
80 SRL87/F01	IFAD	BC-008-SO	Somalia	Beyond Relief Programme	3,978,000	13/12/93	576,449	576,449	529,552
81 SRL90/F01	IFAD	216-SR	Sri Lanka	Rural Credit	6,698,000	12/07/88	700,000	700,000	447,791
82 STP90/F01	IFAD	263-SR	Sri Lanka	Artisanal Fisheries II	13,673,000	17/07/91	382,710	382,710	451,446
83 STP93/F01*	IFAD	274-ST	Sao Tome and Principe	Artisanal Fisheries Support Programme	1,657,000	27/09/91	0	0	311,050
84 SLU88/F01	IFAD	346-ST	Sudan	El Nahud Credit	2,072,000	NA	1,411,733	1,411,733	572,911
85 SLU90/F01*	IFAD	SRS-016-SL/SRS-013-SL/SOF-13-S	Sudan	Roseires Agricultural Development	12,414,000	08/12/88	572,911	572,911	502,807
86 SLU93/F01*	IFAD	268-SL/12-SU	Sudan	White Nile Agricultural Services	10,413,000	19/11/90	371,775	371,775	328,000
87 TON87/F01	IFAD	SRS-008-SO/SOF-031-SO	Tonga	Rural Credit	10,896,000	25/01/84	0	0	251,615
88 TUR82/F01*	IFAD	220-TA	Tonga	Outer Island Project	3,036,000	13/07/83	0	0	276,702
89 TUR86/F01	IFAD	327-TU	Turkey	Engel & Mus Rural Development	21,407,000	12/10/89	3,275,829	3,275,829	574,292
90 TUR90/F01	IFAD	243-TU	Turkey	Yozgat Rural Development	15,852,000	06/03/91	2,408,001	2,408,001	476,615
91 UGA90/F01	IFAD	277-TUR	Uganda	Homa Inq. Community Development	9,116,000	20/08/90	790,640	790,640	549,321
92 URT/99/F01	IFAD	BC-005-UG	United Republic of Tanzania	Smallholders Development	16,961,000	23/03/90	1,286,675	1,286,675	460,321
93 URT/93/F01*	IFAD	NA	Tanzania	Household Food & Health Security	7,850,000	NA	0	0	10,850
94 VIE90/F01*	IFAD	328-VN	Viet Nam	P. Participatory Resources Management	18,437,000	13/05/93	870,228	870,228	340,460
95 YEM83/F01*	IFAD	330-YR	Yemen	Theme Environment Protection	8,737,000	NA	0	0	331,090
Grand Total for 85 Projects					1,108,368,000		76,877,092	76,877,092	3,718,714

Annex Table T(a). ACTIVE PROJECTS UNDER MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS FUNDED UNDER DEVELOPMENT BANKS

NO. PROJECT NO.	FUNDING AGENCY	LOAN NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL LOAN	SIGNATURE DATE	TOTAL BUDGET (dollars)	BUDGET (dollars)	MANAGEMENT FEE (dollars)
1 AR09/09/01	World Bank	2984 - AR	Argentina	Administration of Social Programmes	28,000,000	15/02/89	3,038,800	2,889,800	147,800
2 AR09/11/01	World Bank	3392 - AR	Argentina	Public Enterprise Reform - Argentina	23,000,000	14/05/91	18,400,000	17,784,318	1,033,882
3 AR09/11/02	World Bank	3392 - AR	Argentina	Public Sector Reform - Argentina	23,000,000	30/05/91	23,000,000	22,011,705	988,295
4 AR09/11/03	World Bank	3392 - AR	Argentina	Public Sector Reform - Argentina	1,554,000	27/04/92	829,561	583,500	46,061
5 AR09/11/04	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	TA for the 2nd T. Development	1,500,000	27/04/92	1,500,000	1,425,000	74,700
6 AR09/11/05	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,347,336	15/02/91	4,347,336	4,110,000	237,336
7 AR09/11/06	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	18,500,000	25/11/92	17,000,000	16,040,000	960,000
8 AR09/11/07	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	23,000,000	11/02/93	23,000,000	22,003,570	996,430
9 AR09/11/08	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	9,700,000	12/05/89	2,008,326	1,848,580	159,746
10 AR09/11/09	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	9,700,000	12/05/89	6,711,643	6,401,174	310,469
11 AR09/11/10	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,700,000	30/01/91	4,700,000	4,565,800	334,400
12 AR09/11/11	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	3,300,000	30/01/91	3,300,000	3,138,368	161,632
13 AR09/11/12	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	1,177,740	30/01/91	1,177,740	1,152,552	25,188
14 AR09/11/13	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,193,270	28/07/92	4,193,270	3,933,500	259,770
15 AR09/11/14	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	6,000,000	15/01/86	3,857,861	3,672,480	225,481
16 AR09/11/15	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	89,000,000	08/03/92	30,842,624	29,684,876	1,157,748
17 AR09/11/16	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	89,000,000	08/03/92	13,061,333	12,278,190	783,043
18 AR09/11/17	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	70,000,000	08/03/92	12,431,517	11,719,806	711,711
19 AR09/11/18	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	8,528,945	15/04/94	588,928	588,928	400,000
20 AR09/11/19	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	2,782,714	21/06/93	2,782,714	2,560,489	222,225
21 AR09/11/20	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	31,500,000	21/06/93	822,003	772,000	50,003
22 AR09/11/21	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,400,000	27/08/87	870,583	787,318	83,265
23 AR09/11/22	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	130,800	11/06/93	200,000	185,000	15,000
24 AR09/11/23	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	2,884,000	03/06/93	130,800	120,000	10,800
25 AR09/11/24	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	2,884,000	23/02/92	3,298,726	2,884,000	314,726
26 AR09/11/25	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	3,584,938	23/06/94	2,452,186	2,221,183	231,003
27 AR09/11/26	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	6,004,521	01/03/93	3,300,000	3,052,248	24,752
28 AR09/11/27	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	6,004,521	07/02/92	6,004,521	5,800,000	104,521
29 AR09/11/28	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,245,512	15/12/93	3,739,772	3,414,732	325,040
30 AR09/11/29	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	1,500,000	14/06/91	1,088,176	1,028,740	59,436
31 AR09/11/30	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,239,000	23/06/91	4,239,000	3,829,000	310,000
32 AR09/11/31	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	10,714,000	23/11/93	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
33 AR09/11/32	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	1,728,889	19/07/93	1,728,889	1,508,908	219,981
34 AR09/11/33	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	366,056	18/03/94	186,200	180,000	6,200
35 AR09/11/34	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	2,249,900	02/06/93	2,249,900	2,070,619	179,281
36 AR09/11/35	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	4,115,050	29/06/94	3,236,220	2,994,500	238,720
37 AR09/11/36	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	1,588,981	01/04/94	1,391,430	1,287,470	103,960
38 AR09/11/37	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	1,588,981	15/07/91	1,654,984	1,581,308	73,676
39 AR09/11/38	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	2,608,400	01/12/93	2,608,400	2,520,847	87,553
40 AR09/11/39	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	938,500	12/06/93	938,500	895,000	43,500
41 AR09/11/40	World Bank	3400 - AR	Argentina	Technical Assistance	288,540	08/06/93	288,540	277,491	11,049
Grand total for 41 projects:							214,871,218	202,326,203	12,545,015

a Projects which became active in 1992/93.

Annex table 7 (b). ACTIVE PROJECTS UNDER MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS FUNDED UNDER BILATERAL GRANTS

NO.	PROJECT NO.	FUNDING AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SIGNATURE DATE	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET	MANAGEMENT FEE
1	ALB/92/R51 a	CEC	Albania	Emergency Humanit. Assist. via NGOs	09/03/92	2,448,180	2,325,752	122,408
2	BEN/92/R21 a	Japan	Benin	Procurement of Commodities (3rd)	05/04/93	8,504,173	8,164,173	340,000
3	BKF/89/R52	Sweden	Burkina Faso	Technical Support to BKF/89/X03	26/03/90	2,708,567	2,487,300	211,267
4	BKF/91/R21 a	Japan	Burkina Faso	Procurement of Commodities	06/04/92	2,551,553	2,438,553	113,000
5	BOL/91/R21	Japan	Bolivia	Procurement of Commodities	30/04/91	7,822,832	7,582,832	240,000
6	BOL/92/R51 a	Germany	Bolivia	National Census of Population	03/02/92	3,638,000	3,488,000	150,000
7	CAF/91/R21 a	Japan	Central African Republic	Procurement of Commodities (2nd)	20/03/92	4,233,639	4,028,639	205,000
8	CAM/89/R51	Italy	Central America	Info. on Asst. to Displaced Persons	02/05/89	9,403,133	8,882,943	720,190
9	CMR/91/R21	Japan	Cameroon	Procurement of Commodities	11/11/91	7,504,751	7,114,751	390,000
10	ELS/90/R51	Italy	El Salvador	Low-Cost Housing	05/11/87	9,330,503	8,593,882	746,621
11	ELS/93/R21 a	Japan	El Salvador	Procurement of Commodities	15/08/93	8,675,907	8,295,907	380,000
12	ETH/87/R51	Italy	Ethiopia	EIPRD-Equipment Maintenance	NA	1,632,157	1,919,569	12,568
13	GUA/89/R52	Netherlands	Guatemala	Assistance to Agricultural Sector	01/11/88	787,532	730,333	37,199
14	GUA/92/R21 a	Japan	Guinea	Procurement of Commodities (3rd)	02/04/93	8,065,102	7,725,102	340,000
15	HON/91/R21	Japan	Honduras	Procurement of Commodities	10/04/91	3,972,811	3,782,811	190,000
16	INT/90/R11	Denmark	Interregional	Danish Consultancy Services	26/04/90	7,000,000	6,195,000	805,000
17	INT/90/R21	Japan	Interregional	Africa 2000	NA	553,987	500,000	53,987
18	INT/91/R12	Norway	Interregional	Fund for Norwegian Consultancy Serv	16/04/91	621,650	621,650	80,815
19	IVC/92/R21 a	Japan	Côte d'Ivoire	Procurement of Commodities (4th)	18/01/93	200,000	0	200,000
20	KYR/93/R12 a	Norway	Kyrgyzstan	Reconstruction of Schools	10/06/93	590,000	590,000	30,000
21	MAG/90/R21 a	Japan	Mali	Procurement of Commodities	15/04/91	27,359,604	26,459,604	900,000
22	MAU/92/R21 a	Japan	Mali	Procurement of Commodities (3rd)	02/07/93	23,528,323	22,736,323	790,000
23	MON/92/R21 a	Japan	Mali	Procurement of Commodities (3rd)	06/02/93	8,675,739	8,335,739	340,000
24	MON/92/R51 a	Netherlands	Mali	Procurement of Commodities	31/07/92	16,388,941	15,888,941	500,000
25	NER/90/R51 a	Japan	Mali	Essential Drugs for Mongolia	17/11/92	1,109,827	1,054,827	55,000
26	NER/90/R51 a	Japan	Mali	Technical Support to NER/90/X01	24/04/90	10,927,047	10,382,047	545,000
27	NIC/92/R21 a	Sweden	Nicaragua	Procurement of Commodities (2nd)	30/03/90	1,792,938	1,628,945	163,994
28	NIC/92/R21 a	Italy	Nicaragua	Procurement of Commodities (2nd)	12/04/91	8,086,755	7,746,755	340,000
29	PAL/89/R51	Italy	Undetermined	Sewerage & Drainage System for Beth	03/04/90	4,060,000	3,857,000	203,000
30	PAL/89/R52	Italy	Undetermined	Dev. of Health Institutions	10/10/90	9,373,370	8,760,199	613,211
31	PAL/89/R53	Italy	Undetermined	Est. of Citrus Processing Plant	30/11/90	8,597,900	9,321,075	726,825
32	PER/92/R21 a	Japan	Peru	Procurement of Commodities	31/03/92	28,923,331	28,273,331	650,000
33	PER/93/R21 a	France	Peru	Procurement of Commodities	28/09/93	23,650,000	23,000,000	650,000
34	RAF/87/R51	Japan	Regional Africa	Support for the Round Table Process	02/12/86	1,260,726	1,176,226	84,500
35	RAF/92/R51 a	Sweden	Regional Africa	Agrotec Africa Phase II	01/10/92	3,494,502	3,264,409	230,093
36	RAF/93/R51 a	France	Regional Africa	Financement Dactivités	02/08/93	2,000,010	1,838,250	161,760
37	RAS/92/R51 a	Finland	Regional Asia	Turnen River Area Development	07/12/92	882,352	828,410	52,942
38	STP/92/R21 a	Japan	Sao Tome and Principe	Procurement of Commodities	15/02/93	1,913,239	1,833,239	80,000
39	SEN/89/R52	Sweden	Senegal	Technical Support to SEN/89/X08	20/03/90	3,295,568	2,966,814	328,775
40	SOM/88/R21	Japan	Somalia	Procurement Programme	02/02/89	6,645,176	6,313,476	331,700
41	THA/89/R51	Japan	Thailand	Forestry Masterplan for Thailand	09/01/90	5,949,268	3,708,788	240,500
42	TTP/92/R51 a	USA	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Palau Nat. Master Development	11/11/92	405,232	380,000	25,232
43	UGA/89/R51	Sweden	Uganda	Relief & Social Rehab. of Settlers	14/03/90	884,059	811,635	72,424
44	ZAU/88/R21	Japan	Zaire	Japanese Procurement Programme	01/02/89	26,119,365	25,353,315	766,050
Subtotal bilateral						289,428,406	276,428,376	13,000,031

■ Projects which became active in 1992/93

Annex table 7 (c). ACTIVE PROJECTS UNDER MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS FUNDED BY GOVERNMENTS

NO. PROJECT NO.	FUNDING AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	SIGNATURE DATE	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET	MANAGEMENT FEE
1 ARG/92/R02 a	Argentina	Argentina	Asistencia tecnica	21/09/92	5,800,000	5,385,500	214,500
2 ARG/92/R41 a	Argentina	Argentina	Desarrollo científico	21/09/92	3,999,730	3,003,300	996,430
3 BHU/92/R31 a	Bhutan	Bhutan	Tech/Merg Area Development Project	16/03/92	288,938	275,197	13,741
4 BOL/90/R02	Bolivia	Bolivia	Tax Administration	16/06/96	405,333	246,797	158,536
5 BOL/92/R31 a	Bolivia	Bolivia	MACA	05/09/92	672,542	639,906	32,636
6 BOL/92/R32 a	Bolivia	Bolivia	Assistance to MACA	06/06/92	881,996	838,912	42,786
7 PRC/93/R31 a	Congo	Congo	Gasolin/Conservation	30/06/93	365,760	340,000	25,760
8 DJI/89/R31	Djibouti	Djibouti	Hydro-Agricultural Land Development	22/07/91	2,400,000	2,250,000	150,000
9 DOM/91/R32	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Central Bank Information System	15/04/91	638,120	602,000	36,120
10 ECU/91/R03 a	Ecuador	Ecuador	Educacion Basica	01/03/92	9,945,574	9,515,069	430,505
11 KYR/93/R31 a	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	Reconstruction of School	16/07/93	430,000	410,000	20,000
12 TUR/91/R03 a	Turkey	Turkey	First Health Project	15/11/93	10,114,000	9,514,000	600,000
Subtotal Government					36,741,896	33,828,681	2,721,914

a Projects which became active in 1992/93